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THE ELECTION OF THE THIRD PRESIDENT OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC

INFORMING PUBLIC OPINION

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THE ELECTION OF THE THIRD PRESIDENT OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC

The Voting in Parliament. A Message to the People of Italy. Biography of President Segni

Meeting in joint session on May 6, 1962, the Italian Parliament elected the Hon. Antonio Segni, Minister of Foreign Affairs, as President of the Republic He obtained 443 votes at the ninth ballot. Voting began on May 2.

The Hon. Antonio Segni, official candidate of the Christian Democrat Party, was chosen following a decision taken by the parliamentary groups in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. A second candidate, the Hon. Giuseppe Saragat, proposed by the Social Democrat Party, received support from the parliamentary groups of the Republican Party.

In accordance with the requirements of Article 83 of the Constitution, 844 Senators and Deputies and 10 Regional Councilors were called upon to vote for the third President of the Republic. The ten representatives of the Italian regions with autonomous statutes were divided as follows: three for Trentino-Alto Adige, 3 for Sicily, 3 for Sardinia and 1 for the Valle d'Aosta.

The total number of voters, therefore, was 854.

Division of voters, according to membership of the various political parties represented in the Italian Parliament, was as under:

Christian Democrats: 276 Deputies, 121 Senators, 5 Regional Councilors - 402 votes;

Communist Party: 141 Deputies, 56 Senators, 3 Regional Councilors - 200 votes;

Socialist Party: 86 Deputies, 37 Senators, 2 Regional Councilors - 125 votes;

Italian Social Movement: 24 Deputies, 8 Senators - 32 votes;

Liberal Party: 23 Deputies, 4 Senators - 27 votes;

Social Democrat Party: 19 Deputies, 5 Senators - 24 votes;

Democrat Party for Monarchist Unity: 11 Deputies, 5 Senators - 16 votes;

Republican Party: 6 Deputies - 6 votes;

Sudtiroler Volkspartei (Alto Adige): 3 Deputies, 2 Senators - 5 votes.

Presidental Elections
Results of Nine Ballots - May 2/6, 1962

CANDIDATES	Votes Cast								
	May 2			May 3	May 4		May 5	May 6	
	Ballot No. I	Ballot No. II	Ballot No. III	Ballot No. IV	Ballot No. V	Ballot No. VI	Ballot No. VII	Ballot No. VIII	Ballot No. IX
Majority Vote	*570*	*570*	*570*	*428*	*428*	*428*	*428*	*428*	*428*
No. Voters	*834*	*831*	*842*	*843*	*841*	*841*	*840*	*843*	*842*
SEGNI	333	340	341	354	396	399	389	424	443
SARAGAT	42	92	299	321	321	314	332	337	334
GRONCHI	20	32	44	45	43	43	29	20	5
PICCIONI	12	41	51	40	28	17	9	5	2
MERZAGORA	2	11	13	11	14	18	12	8	5
TERRACINI	200	196	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
PERTINI	120	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
R. ROSSI	10	6	3	—	1	2	—	—	—
DE MARSANICH	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LAURO	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VOLPE	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
L. CONDORELLI	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—
FANFANI	—	1	1	6	—	—	1	1	—
PASTORE	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—
MACRELLI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Blank Ballots	*43*	*65*	*46*	*26*	*35*	*46*	*58*	*46*	*51*
Not Valid	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—

Article 83 of the Italian Constitution requires that the election of the President of the Republic shall be by secret ballot with a two thirds majority for the first two votes cast and an absolute majority, 50% plus 1, for the third. The " quorum " of two thirds, foreseen under the Constitution, was established at 570 votes and for the successive absolute majority at 428 votes.

The above table shows the votes cast for candidates in *all nine ballots.*

Votes cast during the first ballot were generally of a demonstrative nature and drew attention to certain political nominations. Thus, the extreme left wing gave its support to Senator Terracini and the Hon. Alessandro Pertini, while the Monarchist Party and the extreme right wing voted for the Hon.Augusto De Marsanich, the Hon. Achille Lauro, the Hon. Calogero Volpe and the Hon. Condorelli.

Successively, members concentrated their votes on the two principal candidates, although there was a large number of blank ballot sheets and votes given to persons who had no chance of nomination.

The results of the eighth ballot showed that the Christian Democrat candidate had almost reached the required majority, with 424 votes, four less than the quorum while the Hon. Giuseppe Saragat received 337. The last ballot resulted in the election of the Hon. Antonio Segni, with 443 votes against 334 for the Social Democrat candidate.

The salient phases of the voting were broadcast over the radio and television networks so that the Italian people might have the possibility of seeing Parliament at work and witnessing the manner in which a presidential election is held.

* * *

Speaking on television on the evening of May 7, the new President said:

" *As this particularly solemn moment, I wish to convey my fervent greetings to the Italian people and the two houses of Parliament and to promise that all my efforts will be devoted to fulfilling those duties which will assure freedom, progress and justice throughout the nation. My thoughts are directed towards my illustrious predecessors who have held this office and, in particular, to Giovanni Gronchi who, with great dignity, sagacity and sense of responsibility, has filled this supreme appointment. At the same time, I wish to send affectionate greetings to my well loved Sardinia which has played such a noble part in the history of our nation. May the people of Italy enjoy a future based on peace, freedom, progress and justice* ".

Addressing Parliament upon taking the oath, Signor Segni said:

" *Honourable Senators and Deputies,*

" *I deeply feel the solemn nature and responsibility of the oath I have just taken. As I talk to you, I am facing the people of Italy, with all their anxieties and hopes, those who live and work here with us and those who are far away from us beyond the mountains and seas and yet who jealously hold an image of their homeland in their hearts. We are part of such a people and you represent them in a sovereign Parliament that is the guarantee and custodian of freedom and justice. I have sworn to be loyal to the Republican Constitution not only because it is the expression of popular will but also because it has been sealed with sacrifice and the suffering of those who, in the first and second Risorgimento, fought and died that Italy might enjoy freedom, independence and justice.*

" *The oath that I have taken binds me, deep within my conscience, to undertake a task that means bearing heavy responsibility in order to interpret the supreme interests of the Italian community and to safeguard those principles we hold dear*

— freedom, peace, unity and a constant and orderly march towards ever greater justice and spiritual and material prosperity. It is a task that awes me and in fulfilling it I put my trust in the encouragement and understanding of the Italian people and in you who represent them.

" I shall be guided and spurred on by the example of my predecessors under whom Italy has progressed along a fruitful and beneficial path.

" I must pay dutiful homage to the memory of the first President, Enrico De Nicola who guided the destiny of the Republic from the time of the referendum on June 2, 1946 and who, because of his ability as a man of law and a person who deeply felt the responsibilities of his difficult task, largely contributed towards creating the juridical framework of the new State. He continues to be a shining example of wiseness, complete dedication and absolute impartiality in the exercise of the powers granted to those who hold the highest office that can be offered.

" He was succeeded by Luigi Einaudi, of whom we all think, with whom I had the honour to be a colleague both in the Government and at university. He carried out his duty as President with great sagacity and well merited the thanks of the nation during a period of seven years that witnessed the rebuilding of this country and its march towards new and greater riches. Let us turn our thoughts to him and follow his teachings and his example

" Finally, let me speak of my immediate predecessor, Giovanni Gronchi, for I am particularly pleased to be able to offer him my deferent and personal good wishes. During the period that Giovanni Gronchi has been President, Italy has made further progress in both justice and economy. It is during these seven years that the modern world has embarked upon certain ideals that have also left their mark upon the people of Italy and led them towards new paths. On the one hand, the world has moved towards new supranational systems which the Italian Constitution foresaw with great clearness and acumen. On the other, social solidarity at home is becoming more and more important and assuming new aspects.

" Italy has, and will continue to do so in my opinion, made a determined effort towards encouraging real European unity, carefully tending the seeds of a political community that were sown with the Rome Treaty.

" This fundamental unity of Europe was a desire and hope of one of the greatest men of our Risorgimento — Giuseppe Mazzini. In more recent times, efforts to make it a reality were started by two great statesmen who are now dead — Alcide De Gasperi and Carlo Sforza. I wish to pay homage to such great Italians and Europeans.

" History and human progress must now follow this trend. The new ties that are about to come into effect in Europe will mean the final removal of lasting and barren antagonism and a move towards obtaining real peace, the supreme desire of all nations, and full freedom.

" The period in which we live is witnessing the movement towards a new structure in Europe and for this I have worked and laboured, in the interests of peace and progress. I sincerely hope that the Government, Parliament and the Italian people will also pledge themselves to its realization.

" European unity, in fact, is something that can spread for it rests upon a growing desire to overcome contrast and division through a process of free discussion followed by liberal agreement.

" This community will also be able to carry out yet another task in the modern world, one that has demanded the attention of all the more progressive nations — aid to new states that are reaching independence. But this must be done for the sole purpose of assuring freedom and material and spiritual progress.

" Honourable Members of Parliament,

" Peace is the greatest desire of our people. They ask us to safeguard and guarantee it every day and to ensure them freedom and independence. These are goals for which the people of Italy have fought over the past century up to the present day.

" The Atlantic Community came into being in 1949 as a result of a desire for peace and the willingness to guarantee the freedom of individuals and nations. This is a community of people whose strength and understanding lies in a common belief in freedom, peace and progress, rather than in the treaties on which it is based. Italy willingly joined then, has remained loyal to it in the intervening years and will remain so in the future.

" With such prospects of fruitful world collaboration, social solidarity tends to expand, to assume new forms and to seek greater and more embracing principles of justice.

" Social security, labour law and education are revealing new aspects which will eventually permit complete equality for all private citizens.

" Reforms that have already been carried out, and those that will take place within the Republic of Italy, are directed towards increasing material prosperity and doing away with social distinction but they are also aimed at filling the hearts of Italians with a sincere love for democracy and freedom.

" The Italian people, living in a land that has but few natural resources, still possess one great source of wealth — intelligence and diligence.

" My thoughts turn to a great people who have risen from widespread material and moral devastation. They have done it with the help of nations who have been, and will continue to be, close friends but their own virtues and willingness have been the real reason.

" I also think of the Italians who, in all parts of the world, have directed their labours and ability towards enriching civilization, have contributed towards progress and have made the name of Italy respected and loved.

" My humble and grateful thanks are addressed to those Italians who — in the Armed Forces and the Resistance Movement — have fought, suffered and died so that freedom and independence might be granted this country

" I am quite sure that every Government that comes to power will make sure that this wealth of sacrifice, labour, virtue and desire to progress will not be lost or wasted but will be drawn upon as a means of bringing about political and social expansion, in accordance with the principles of the Constitution which assure Italian citizens ever growing social justice and guaranteed peace and freedom.

" Honourable Senators and Deputies,

" I beg your forgiveness if I deal at length with matters that come to my mind from long experience.

" It is not my task to set the political tendencies of the country, for this is a prerogative of the Government and more so of this free Parliament in which the constitutional representation of the political movements within the country, with the democratic formation of a majority and the necessary critical collaboration of an Opposition, assures respect of freedom and choice of those decisions that are most appropriate to the common good.

" As Head of the State and in the exercise of my duties, I am responsible for guaranteeing observance of the Constitution and making sure that the civil and moral unity of the Italian nation is respected.

" This means that I must be the custodian of the continuity and unity of the Republic which is a legal state with just and equal laws for all.

" All authority has its basis and limits in legislation and this same legislation is the bastion that guarantees every private citizen both dignity and freedom.

" In carrying out this task, I will safeguard the sovereignty of the Italian people of whom you, Gentlemen, are the highest representatives.

" All the labours of the Government, to whatever end, would be vain should they not be accepted as just by each private citizen. Because of this, it is essential that, over and above necessary respect of law or legitimate political preferences, those who hold public power must exercise it according to civil precepts — healthy public and private habits, a pronounced moral attitude and a sense of balanced justice.

" As to the supreme organs of the State and my duty towards them, may I pay dutiful homage to the Constitutional Court and the Magistracy which guarantee the liberty of private citizens. The legal structure of the Republic assures the complete independence of the Magistracy which is guided by the principle of the sovereignty of law.

" My thoughts are with those who, in the Armed Forces, show a marked sense of duty and deep spirit of sacrifice in guaranteeing us the great gifts of freedom, independence and peace.

" Honourable Members of Parliament,

" I ask your indulgence once more that I may express my regret at having to leave this assembly. In the Constituent Assembly and from the time of the first Parliament of the Republic of Italy I have served those principles that have always been my goal — democracy, freedom, justice and orderly progress.

" The fulcrum of our democracy is free discussion in the supreme interests of the entire Italian community.

" May Almighty God assist you in continuing with those labours that, over the past sixteen years, have been so valuable to the cause of freedom and greatness of our country. May Almighty God also assist me in the task that I now assume at the service of the Italian people ".

* * *

The Hon. Antonio Segni was born at Sassari on February 2, 1891, although his family was of Ligurian origin. He graduated in law at Sassari University in 1913 and, in 1920, was successful in obtaining a lectureship in civil law at Perugia University where he taught until 1925. Transferring to the universities of Cagliari (1925/30) and Pavia (1931/32), he became a lecturer in commercial law at Sassari University (1933/53) and was appointed Rector, an office he held from 1946 to 1951. In January 1954, the Faculty of Law of Rome University, asked Antonio Segni to lecture in civil law, succeeding Giuseppe Chiovenda. In July 1958, he became a member of the Lincei Academy (ethics, history and philosophy) and received an *honourary degree* at Washington in 1959. He is the author of numerous books on law (litigation, civil law, commercial law, bankruptcy) and agriculture.

Antonio Segni became a member of the Italian Popular Party at the time of its foundation and was a National Councilor in 1923/24. In the latter year he was appointed official party candidate for the constituency of Sassari but he withdraw from politics during the fascist period. One of the organizers of the Christian Democrat Party in 1942, Signor Segni became a party leader for Sardinia in 1943. He was appointed to the first Sardinian Consultive Assembly and was one of the authors of the law of December 28, 1944 relative to the regional autonomy of the island. In 1946, he was elected to the Constituent Assembly and elected to Parliament as a member of the Christian Democrat Party.

The Hon. Antonio Segni's parliamentary activity began in 1944 when he became Undersecretary of State for Agriculture and Forests in the second Bonomi Government, a position he held in the successive Parri and De Gasperi cabinets up to July 1946, when he was made Minister of that department. Retaining this office up to July 1951, Antonio Segni speedily revealed his knowledge and understanding of agricultural problems and he was responsible for a courageous programme of social progress in the rural districts. His name is closely cannected with the *Agrarian Reform Act* which started with Law No. 230, May 15, 1950, relating to settlement on the Sila Plateau, and Law No. 841, October 21, 1950. Such legislation was of an embracing nature and aimed at putting an end to large estates that were unproductive and neglected. His hopes lay in the creation of smallholdings that would bring new prosperity and social benefits to small farmers and labourers. Signor Segni also promoted and seconded the *De Gasperi Bill* on sharecropping, a law speeding up land reclamation (1947), legislation on smallholdings and the creation of a special fund for farmers (1948). He was also responsible for the choice of Rome as headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization (1949).

The new President was in charge of the High Commissioner's Department for Food from January 1950 to July 1951 and, successively, interim Minister of Justice. He has also been Chairman of the Italian Committee to the Food and Agriculture Organization.

With the exception of a very brief interval, Signor Segni was Minister of Public Instruction from July 1951 to January 1954 and, once again, he was able to show his intellectual abilities, his keen political sense and his understanding of the opinions and feelings of others. He was largely responsible for a law on teaching careers (1952).

Following the resignation of the Cabinet headed by the Hon. Mario Scelba, Signor Segni was asked to form a new Government. This he

did by instituting a coalition between the Christian Democrats, the Liberal Party and the Social Democrats on July 6, 1955.

Following the elections of June 1958, he entered the second Fanfani Cabinet as deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence. When this Government resigned in February 1959, Signor Segni was again asked to form a new one in which he acted as Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior up to March 1960. In the successive Tambroni Government, he became Minister for Foreign Affairs, an office he held in the next two Fanfani cabinets.

Among the more important decisions taken by the first Government headed by Signor Segni are: the institution of the Ministry of State Participations, higher pensions for Civil Servants and survivors' allowances for their families, pensions for blind persons, the approval of 256 milliard lire for the continued execution of the land reform programme, health insurance and pensions for agricultural smallholders and appropriation of a further 70 milliard lire for the Southern Italy Development Fund. During the period that his second Cabinet was in office (1959-60), Signor Segni introduced such important Bills as: higher salaries for Civil Servants, public officials and other categories employed in local government; additional clauses to the Law on the Southern Italy Development Fund so that industrialization could be pursued more speedily; State subsidies for land improvement; regulations on fair trading; the « Green Plan » (agricultural development project) which will call for investments of 500 milliard lire; the institution of the Ministry of Tourism and Entertainment; the constitution of the Senior Council of Magistrates; the Educational Reform Project; modifications to the Code of Civil Procedure.

A tenacious supporter of the principle of European unity, Signor Segni represented Italy when the Rome Treaties were signed in the Sala degli Orazi e Curiazi at Rome's Town Hall on March 25, 1957. As Minister for Foreign Affairs, he has made numerous visits to countries all over the world in the course of the past few years. Such visits have brought him great prestige and admiration and he is well known to leaders of the world's governments who have great admiration for his intellectual and moral gifts and his convinced devotion to the principles of freedom, democracy and social justice. In view of his character, no-one should be surprised that, after being informed of his election as new President of the Republic, Signor Segni remarked: « With the help of the Almighty I will do everything possible to carry out my new and heavy obligations towards the Italian people ».

INFORMING PUBLIC OPINION

VII Congress International des Redacteurs en Chef

The " VII Congres International des Redacteurs en Chef " was held in Rome on May 28/June 3, 1962, the Agenda including the following items: " The Functions of the Press and the State "; " The Right to Answer Television "; " Professional Secrets of the Press "; " Safeguards for Correspondents undertaking dangerous Missions ".

During the post-war period, previous meetings had been held at Vienna, in 1955, Lisbon, in 1957, Brussels, in 1958 and Evian, in 1960. The Federation has its headquarters in Paris and its President is the former Minister, Marc Rucart, Knight of the Legion of Honour. M. Henri Sacquet, General Manager and Chief Editor of the " L'Agence Quotidienne " of Paris is the Delegate General.

This years's Congress was held under the patronage of the President of the Republic of Italy who was present to hear the opening speech by the Undersecretary for Information to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, the Hon. Umberto Delle Fave.

Welcoming delegates in the name of the Government, the Undersecretary said:

" The fundamental papers presented to this Congress cannot do other than consider the technical and basic aspects of information for it is only true to say that even the highest principles will remain sterile and useless should there be an absence of the proper methods to spread them, particularly in a modern world that is growing more and more complex. This explains the role, in this field, that has been assigned to Editors-Chief, the importance that is attached to documentation, to audiovisual media, and to public relations, in providing objective information and placing it at the disposal of free peoples who aspire to even better things. Yet, it is sufficient to read the names of the speakers, to observe the objectives outlined in the various papers and, what is more important, to know the present leaders of the Federation Internationale des Redacteurs en Chef and the history of the association, to realize that the spirit " qui ab intus alit " is the spirit of truth and freedom, without which the press would lose its vital lymph and civilization decay and disappear.

" Such truth, dignified and humble as all laws of the spirit, has been known and respected by you, Gentlemen of the Federation, throughout the history of your organization, which was founded in 1935 and is, therefore, rich in experience and knowledge of press problems. Other world associations, were nearly all founded after the end of the last war, when life again sprang forth from death and when there was a strong tendency to forget the past and events that

had either been ignored or never experienced. Born beneath the flaming beacon of those great principles that demanded unfettered circulation of information and ideas — principles that, on a world scale, were solemnly expressed in Article 19 of the "Declaration of the Rights of Man" of December 1948, Article 10 of the Rome Convention of November 1950 and Article 3 of the Rome Treaty of 1953 — these other organizations may well consider themselves to be the neophytes of truth and freedom and, as such, they often cannot imagine or understand the tragedy of desperation. It was founded in 1935 and, from that year to 1939 five of your congresses were marked by a passionate search for truth and freedom in information and the press, although such truth and freedom were already struggling for survival and were shortly to succumb. During the long period between and 1952, the year in which you again met, you must certainly have meditated at length in much the same way as the pioneers of old, struggling from the abyss into which they had fallen, looked to the future no longer with the eyes of innocence, " avec des jeux d'enfants ", as Monsieur Veuillot remarked, but with the eyes of an expert who had already experienced the shadow of war and death.

"Your Federation is, therefore, the most suited to understanding the values of truth and freedom, as applied to press and information. Because of its experience, it must be the organization that is most determined to safeguard such values in a field thas is extremely delicate and where truth and liberty may waver because of the impetuous wind of interests and passions and the sudden flowering of sophisms that spring from an outlook that denies what is true and what is free.

" In the name of the Italian Government, therefore, may I express the hope that you will be able to continue to serve, in humility and with clear vision, the supreme principles of truth and freedom, which all nations can and must draw upon in brotherhood as a means of reaching peace in justice and justice in peace. Meeting in Rome thinking about the past in order to live in the present and prepare for the future, you will undoubtedly discover, Gentlemen, that universal principle that " Christ is of Rome " and the Romans are, in Him, the Christians of the whole world ".

ITALIAN FOREIGN TRADE

Imports and Exports in 1961

Italian foreign trade again expanded in 1961 and although the rhythm could not be compared to the exceptional gains made in the previous year the level was still very high, particularly in view of the fact that there were some oscillations in the general prices of exports and imports.

During the year in question, imports were valued at 3,264 milliard lire and exports at 2,617.3 milliard, these being rises of 10.5% and 14.8% respectively over the previous year. Such figures are far above the averages registered in the other industrial nations of the west.

Imports expanded to a much lesser degree than exports and this is a new aspect of the Italian trade pattern. It resulted from a rise in the latter during the second half of the year and cannot be attributed to a drop in the volume of imports during the same period.

As a consequence of changing trends in export items, the trade *deficit*, which grew during the initial months of 1961, gradually contracted to finally reach a figure that was less than that recorded in 1960 (646.7 milliard lire against 673 milliard).

Analysis of the trade pattern shows that expansion was due to increases in imports of various items: agricultural products and foodstuffs, raw materials and semi-processed goods and industrial products. The rise in agricultural products and foodstuffs was mainly due to purchase of greater stocks of wheat (imports of this item amounted to 24.3 million quintals against 5.8 million in 1960).

As far as raw materials and semi-processed goods are concerned, quantitative increases in the metallurgical and steel industries were of reasonably large proportions (ferrous minerals - +26.2%, pig iron - +26.6%, iron and steel ingots - +24.9% and rolled iron and steel sections - 30.8%) and the only item that showed a contraction was aluminium and its alloys (—17.7%). With the exception of cellulose, which rose by 8.7%, raw materials for the textile industry dropped (raw cotton - 12.9% and dirty wool - 6.1%). Imports of crude oil rose by 15.8% but coal remained almost stationary (—0.6%).

No heavy variations were revealed in the purchase of other industrial raw materials (timber +5.3%, rawide —1.1%, crude rubber +14.2%, pulp —6.5%). The increase in finished industrial pro-

ducts was somewhat more marked, particularly in the case of durable goods (mechanical products rose by 36.4%).

Generally speaking, it may be said that the rise in the volume of imports was the result of heavier purchases of wheat, raw materials and semi-processed goods and durable items, a factor that is important to continued domestic expansion.

* * *

Considering exports, it will be found that expansion was mainly due to far larger sales of industrial products which again increased their already large proportion of Italian foreign trade (89%, excluding products from the mining and quarrying industries).

All branches of industry contributed in some way or another, the only possible exception being the metallurgical industry which showed a drop of 13.8%. The most marked progress was made by the mechanical industries with an increase of 21% (machinery and apparatus +27.3%, precision tools +34.5%, transport +12%, other metalmechanical products +14.6%), chemical products (+23.6+), clothing (+20.9%) and textiles (+15.6%).

In general, foodstuffs also revealed satisfactory trends (+14.7%), mostly due to a rise in exports of rice, olive oil and tomato paste.

Considering agriculture in a more limited sense, exports of horticultural and citrus products passed through two phases during the year in question. Up to the end of April, there was a heavy contraction (—23.4% in volume) but, with the beginning of summer, a rapid recovery was to be seen (particularly in fresh and dried fruits) and this continued until earlier losses had been made good. Over the twelve month period, the rise was estimated at 6.7% in terms of quantity and 12.5% in terms of money.

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	% Variation in Value	
	Imports	Exports
Industrial countries	+ *15.7*	+ *15.3*
Emerging countries	+ *0.02*	+ *13.2*
Sino - Soviet area	+ *11.4*	+ *16.6*

Analysing trade exchange on the basis of geographical distribution, it will be seen that increases in exports to the three habitual areas (industrial countries, emerging countries and nations within the Sino-Soviet zone of influence) were well balanced, while imports fol-

owed a very irregular pattern, as will be seen from the above chart.

The most marked dynamic trends are, of course, to be seen in the industrial nations of the European Economic Community, with outstanding rises in both imports and exports (17.3% and 21.8% respectively). Expansion in trade with other industrial nations of Europe was less strong but, nevertheless, some progress was made in exports to such as Sweden, Denmark and Portugal. With the exception of the United Kingdom and Sweden, imports remained steady or dropped sharply (Denmark).

Italian trade with the United States showed a strong increase in imports (+28.8%) and a light contraction in exports (—0.6%). As far as the latter are concerned, it is interesting to note that the drop was very much more marked during the early part of 1961 but, following the rapid recovery of U.S. economy, there was generally a return to normal conditions.

The increase in exports to the emerging countries — as may be seen in the chart — was but little below that registered for other areas. Of particular importance are the rises registered in trade with certain of the Latin American nations, such as Argentina (+28.6%), Brazil (+13%), Chile (+30.8%) and Uruguay (+47.2%) and some African states, including Somalia (+13%), Ghana (+72.3%) and Liberia (from 1.5 to 8.5 milliard lire). Althought Italian imports from this group of markets are more or less stationary, this is a tendency that appears to be more or less general and is a result of the economic and monetary situations in the countries concerned.

Obviously, expansion in Italian exports to the states in question, as also in the case of the highly industrialized nations, is becoming more and more dependent upon the rise in purchase power and a more constant and efficient programme of foreign aid.

In conclusion, imports and exports between Italy and the Sino-Soviet markets have increased by 11.4% and 16.6% respectively. There has been a considerable improvement in sales to Roumania (+33.1%), Czechoslovakia (+24.8%) and the U.S.S.R. (+19.3%) while imports show a rise of 42.1% for Roumania, 54.5% for Czecho-slovakia and 45.4% for Poland. Hungary and China, on the other hand, show fairly heavy contractions.

Development of trade with the area in question is dependent upon settlement of problems of a somewhat special nature. In general, possibilities of development do exist, not the least being the desire of such nations to carry on a greater volume of trade with the western world.

ITALIAN LINES

ITALIA

North and South America - Central America North and South Pacific

LLOYD TRIESTINO

Asia - Africa Australia

ADRIATICA

Egypt Israel - Lebanon - Syria - Cyprus - Turkey Black Sea - Greece

TIRRENIA

Libya - Tunis - Sicily - Sardinia - Corsica - Malta - Marseilles
Spain - Northern Europe

TRADE RELATIONS WITH THE M DDLE EAST

Main Aspects and Future Prospects

At the end of the 19th. and the beginning of 20th. centuries, the Middle East countries offered immense possibilities of domination and influence. The « Berlin-Baghdad » undertaking of 1913/1914 was the centre-piece of a trade division of the Ottoman Empire and the first world war accentuated this policy. In 1916 and 1917 there was a widespread political and territorial shuffle; the Turkish Empire lost its Arab possessions and these came under the control of the British and the French (Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia) while Italy strengthened her position in the Mediterranean through the acquisition of the Dodecanese Islands and control of Adalia on the Asiatic shores.

From that time onwards, the Middle East changed its character. There were uprisings that forced the French to introduce mandates in Syria, Lebanon, Palestine and Mesopotamia (Irak) and the British to put down rebellion in Irak. This gave rise to the Arab states — Lebanon, Syria, Palestine, Transjordan, Irak, Arabia, and a Turkish republic — that represented the victory of a nationalist feeling which, although incomplete, was beginning to spread. In certain of the Middle East countries, internal evolution started without the pressure of external influences and an excellente example of this is Persia which escaped outside interference with the foundation of the Reza dynasty. Egypt also managed to remain aloof.

The second world war had very definite repercussions on British and French authority. This weakening of the structure led to the creation of the « Arab League » under the Cairo Charter of March 1945, a coalition consisting of Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Transjordan, Irak, Saudi Arabia and Yemen. The era of the independent states began in 1945 and this year witnessed the first signs of political and commercial intervention on the part of the United States, interested in the oil of Saudi Arabia and for which it founded « Aramco », and the U.S.S.R. which demanded certain privileges.

The countries of the Middle East all belong to a category which is rapidly developing. The term « Middle East » is commonly applied to a large area lying between the African, Asiatic and European continents but this description does not give a very clear idea of all the states concerned. The United Nations identifies the Mid-

dle East countries as Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Sudan, Jordan, Iran, Irak, Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, Yemen and territories forming part of the Arabian peninsular (Aden and the Protectorates of Oman and Masqat, Qatar, Kuwait and Bahrein). Since this article deals with Italian trade and other enterprise, Turkey, Egypt and Sudan will not be considered further.

The need to learn something more of the Middle East markets and, above all, the new problems that are constantly arising and which call for research and technical discussion, cannot be stressed too much. However, such questions do not so much apply to an examination of the situation at the present time as to new plans for the future.

Italy has been closely aware of the changes that have taken place during the past few years, particular in view of the fact that the introduction of new economic policy in the Middle East countries has led to radical modifications to export trends and a drop in what were once traditional trade items. Other industrial nations have been able to avoid repercussions or, at least, reduce them to a minimum.

During the past 10/15 years, all the Middle East markets, with but few exceptions, have undergone very penetrating transformation. *Trade exchange* based on export of certain basic products (cotton, oil, coffee, etc.) and importation of finished items, including machinery, has been replaced by a *production economy* based on industrial expansion. Mercantile economy has given way to state economy with a socialist background and economic policy dependent upon current circumstances has been replaced by a planned economy directed towards increasing individual productivity and raising the general standard of living.

In order to achieve, or at least embark upon, such transformation, the individual countries have had to give primary attention to agricultural development which is closely connected with population, available land and irrigation. This has led to the question of prospecting for, and controlling, water, reclaiming desert land and the building of housing for rural populations.

At the same time, the Middle East nations have begun to realize that payment of royalties alone for oil concessions to foreign companies is no longer sufficient to cover the cost of economic expansion. They have at last realized that exploitation of at least a part of the oil in their territories — their primary wealth — and the production of by-products not only provides them with a larger income but also helps to give them an industrial character.

There is no point in referring to the new demand for materials and products of varying nature — raw, semi-processed and finished — arising from new economic policy without first considering such highly important collateral questions as suitable transportation and communications, roads, bridges, railways, motor vehicles, etc., the better standard of living of rural and urban populations, new customs and habits and changes in taste and choice as a result of more frequent and closer contact with the West.

Faced with such a completely new situation, the West — and Italy in particular — cannot merely take note and then wait before acting upon the new demands of such markets. An aggressive, well coordinated and rational economic programme has to be drafted that duly considers the many new aspects of a changed world.

The Middle East, as defined earlier, covers an area of about 5.2 million square kilometres which, according to more recent statistics, are inhabited by 60 million persons.

From an economic viewpoint, one of the most important items in the Middle East countries is *oil*. Total production rose from 15,864,000 tons in 1938 to 257,756,731 tons in 1960, representing about one third of total world output. Those Middle East nations with the largest production are Kuwait (82 million tons), Saudi Arabia (61 million tons) and Iran (47 million tons). Each year, the Middle East produces a quantity of oil equal to total world figures for 1938, that is, when overal production was estimated at 280 million tons.

As far as Italy is concerned, the group of countries under consideration purchased goods valued at 107,688,000 dollars during 1961 (data issued by the Central Institute of Statistics) and exported items worth 312,474,000 dollars, leaving a surplus of 204,786,000 dollars. In 1938, Italian imports from these same countries were valued at 7,449,000 dollars against exports worth 6,636,000 dollars, the trade surplus for the Middle East nations being only 813,000 dollars.

Figures per country for 1938 and 1961 are shown in Table I.

Total trade exchange between Italy and the Middle East countries (total imports and exports), valued at 14,085,000 dollars in 1938, registered 420,162,000 dollars in 1961.

In analysing the composition of two-way trade, it will be seen that the purchase of large quantities of crude oil on the part of Italy has had a very definite influence on the trade balance.

Apart from oil, the Middle East provides Italy with cotton, raw hides, fruit and oilseeds, timber, cereals, rubber and coffee. Since oil is not found in all the countries concerned, Italy manages to register a trade surplus with certain of them.

Most important among Italian *exports* are textiles and products of the mechanical industries, representing about 70% of the total, followed by chemical items and foodstuffs.

Table I - Italian Foreign Trade with the Middle East
(*thousand dollars*) (*a*)

COUNTRY	1938	1961	COUNTRY	1938	1961
Italian Imports from	*7,449*	*312,474*	*Italian Exports to*	*6,636*	*107,688*
Aden	5	1,356	Aden	83	5,528
Saudi Arabia	—	103,115	Saudi Arabia	177	8,348
Afghanistan	—	63	Afghanistan	—	874
Jordan	—	45	Jordan	—	3,235
Israel	—	12,173	Israel	—	18,231
Palestine	158	—	Palestine	1,030	—
Lebanon.....	—	3,048	Lebanon.....	—	28,472
Syria	1,447	5,290	Syria	2,449	9,842
Irak	3,474	157,047	Irak	2,391	8,766
Iran	2,020	29,004	Iran	204	24,220
Yemen	345	1,333	Yemen	302	172

(*a*) 1938 exchange rate: 1 dollar — Lire 19; 1961 exchange rate: 1 dollar — Lire 620.93.

Irak heads the list of countries exporting to Italy with products valued at 157,047,000 dollars in 1961, an extremely high figure when considered to the 1938 total of 3.4 million dollars. The chief item is crude oil, with small quantities of raw hides and tropical fruits. During the same period, Italy exported mechanical, steel and textile products and tomato paste.

Saudi Arabia is next on the list with exports valued at 103,115,000 dollars against an almost no-existent figure for 1938. Once again, Italian purchases consisted mainly of oil (95%) with small quantities of raw hides. Exports to Saudi Arabia consisted of tomato paste, texile products and machinery.

Trade with *Iran* in 1961 (total imports — 29,004,000 dollars; exports — 24,220,000 dollars) consisted chiefly of heavy purchase of crude oil and exports of wool and cotton yarns, artificial fibres, steel products, chemical fertilizers, motor vehicles and tyres.

Lebanon is a mountainous country, poor in natural resources but a sea, air and land communications centre of great importance that has brought it to a level far superior to the other Arab nations. The same may said for *Aden* which, although no longer a transit centre for traffic to and from the Middle East and West Africa, is still of considerable importance.

Trade exchange with *Syria*, in 1961, amounted to 5,290,00 dollars for Italian imports and 9,842,000 dollars for exports. Following

its recent break-away from Egypt as part of the United Arab Republic, this country offers an interesting market particularly since it will now be able to start upon a new liberal form of economy.

As far as *Israel* is concerned, trade is regular. Italian imports, valued at more than 12 million dollars, consist of ferrous minerals, eggs, chemical fertilizers and other products while exports include machinery, petroleum by-products, copper and copper alloys, iron and steel sheets, textiles, etc. Israel is particularly interested in importing technical equipment as it is anxious to create an industrial structure.

Traffic with *Jordan* is relatively weak with Italy supplying textiles, machinery and chemical and pharmaceutical products and importing small quantities of raw hides.

Yemen and *Afghanistan* maintain steady, if not strong, trade relations. The former exported goods worth 1,333,000 dollars against imports from Italy valued at only 172,000 dollars. Trade exchange with Afghanistan is estimated at one million dollars.

Other Arab countries, such as the Sultanates along the coast of the Arab peninsular, all have large trade surpluses because of heavy purchases of crude oil on the part of Italy.

* * *

In view of the data and considerations set out in this report, it is obvious that the huge Asian market has, in the past few years, drawn the attention of the world for a number of political and economic reasons. Many of the Asian states have made great efforts to reach political independence and, successively, to set up an economic structure of their own. These same countries have imposed a programme of economic expansion based on royalties received from the oil companies and on income from export of certain items in special demand. These programmes have led to an economic progress that was bound to attract the attention of both the western nations and the countries of the Soviet bloc.

The following economic development plans have been launched:

Iran — a seven-year plan (1959-1965) costing 70 milliard rials to be paid from oil *royalties*. Objectives: communications and transport, social schemes, education, agriculture and irrigation, industry and mining;

Irak — five-year plan (1959-1963) to cost 392 million dinars to be paid from *royalties*. Objectives: agriculture, communications and building;

Afghanistan — second five-year plan (1961/62-1965/66) covering the following: agriculture and irrigation, industry and mining, transport and communications, education and public health. This plan will cost about 52 milliard afghanis (about 2.4 milliard dollars);

Syria — second five-year plan (1960-65). Investments for completion of this will total 2,700 million Syrian lire;

Israel — various development schemes which, over the period 1961/62, will cost the State about 250 million dollars;

Aden — five year plan (1960-54) costing one million pounds for the building of roads, schools and an airport. This scheme also provides for widespread land reclamation;

Jordan — ten-year economic development plan (1955/56-1964/65) to cost 110.8 million dinars (187 milliard lire). The sum of 17.2 million dollars is to be invested in agricultural expansion.

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AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY IN 1961

A gross saleable product worth 3,700 milliard. Individual branches and future prospects

The year 1961 produced satisfactory results as regards quality and quantity for a wide range of primary items, such as cereals, fruit and flowers. The situation was slightly less so for livestock, horticultural products and forage, while industrial crops, tobacco in particular, showed disappointing figures. Quantities of wine and olive oil were somewhat low (Table I).

Compared to 1960, last year ended with a considerable rise in cereal crops. *Wheat* increased to 83 million quintals — almost equal to domestic needs — this being 15 million quintals and 22% more than the figure registered for the previous year (Table II).

Tab. I - Main Crops in 1961 and Previous Decade
(Thousand quintals unless otherwise stated)

CROP	1950-54 (average)	1955-59 (average)	1959	1960	1961
Wheat	77,903	89,891	84,656	68,030	(a) 83,000
Unmilled Rice	8,380	7,258	7,121	6,200	(a) 6,827
Maize	26,491	35,318	38,797	38,156	39,500
Potatoes	28,633	35,150	39,543	38,241	38,474
Tomatoes	13,020	20,179	22,122	24,281	27,082
Other	24,718	30,833	32,297	33,226	(a) 36,000
Sugar beet	58,298	83,055	114,285	78,188	68,000
Hemp	633	272	152	119	(a) 110
Citrus	8,577	9,950	11,772	10,780	(a) 11,941
Apples and Pears	4,960	10,259	23,649	24,563	29,030
Wine (1,000 hl.)	47,323	59,726	66,374	55,000	50,000
Olive Oil	2,730	2,502	2,843	3,801	3,000

(a) Provisional data (ISTAT).

Table II - Cereals. 1960/61 Crops
(Thousand quintals)

CROP	1960	1961	% diff.	CROP	1960	1961	% diff.
Wheat	68,030	83,000	+ 22.0	Oats	4,310	5,848	+ 35.7
Rye	932	978	+ 4.9	Unmilled rice	6,200	6,827	+ 10.0
Barley	2,319	2,791	+ 20.3	Maize	38,156	39,500	+ 3.5

The results shown were only partially due to a favourable season since autunm rains hindered sowing in various parts of the country. Approximately 4,285,000 hectares were under cereals in 1961, this being a marked contraction over the previous year when 4,556,437 hectares were sown. This year again brought to light the fact that there is a general tendency to reduce the area used for growing cereals and concentrate more on a higher yield. The basic situation, however, remains unchanged with about 70% of the total grain growing area, included in the southern and central regions, providing over 80% of the domestic total. Southern Italy and a large part of Tuscany contributes a little under 20%. There is no doubt that Italy is at a very difficult stage at the present time because of general grain growing policy and not merely as a result of whether or not the area should be reduced because of recent low yields. There is also a slow but constant reduction in the consumption of bread. Soft grains should be curtailed with *concentrated production only in certain highly suitable areas*, such as the Po valley.

Again comparing 1961 and 1960, the most marked increase has been registered for *oats*, which have risen from 4,310.000 quintals to 5,848,000 (1,538,000 quintals, equal to 35.7%). Oats and *barley*, the latter increasing by 472,000 quintals (20.3%) have produced higher yield as a result of a greater area sown and more careful farming.

Maize showed an increase of approximately 1,440,000 quintals, corresponding to 3.5% and this is a new record probably due to wider growing and a high yield from hybrids in northern Italy.

Rice (unmilled) crops went up by about 700.000 quintals (11.4%) according to some sources and by over 600.000 (10%) quintals according to others. From a purely agricultural viewpoint, the increase is due to a higher yield since the paddies contracted from 133,000 hectares in 1960 to 127,000 hectares in 1961. Yield per hectare in the latter year was almost 7 quintals above that of 1960, rising from 46.6 to 53.5.

The greatest setback to the 1961 agricultural year was caused by the low industrial crops (Table III); one — tobacco — fell to one third of the 1960 figures. This exceptional contraction, from 795,000 quintals in 1960 to approximately 242,000 quintals in 1961, was caused by serious plant infection, common to almost all the tobacco growing zones, which reduced the areas under cultivation from 53,000 hectares in 1960 to 33,000 in 1961. This disaster meant a severe cut in agricultural income (13 to 15 milliard lire) in spite of the fact

hat the State, which controls this branch of agriculture, offered igher prices.

Table III - Industrial Crops: Production in 1960/61
(Thousand quintals)

	1960	1961	% diff.		1960	1967	% diff.
ugar beet	78,188.0	67,000.0	— 14.3	Castor oil plant	28.8	28.8	—
obacco	795.2	242.0	— 70.0	Sunflowers	57.7	61.5	+ 6.6
emp	119.2	110.0	— 7.5	Sesame	15.1	14.6	— 0.3
round Nuts	125.4	127.5	+ 1.7	Soya	4.6	3.4	— 25.8
olza	74.2	62.5	— 15.7				

Source - ISTAT

Sugar beet suffered less heavily but the drop was estimated at 14.3%, equal to more than 11 million quintals, contracting from 78,188,000 quintals in 1960 to about 67 million last yeare. The ower production figure partially depended upon less land being used or this crop (225,000 hectares against 238,000 hectares in 1960) and various climatic factors. However, the crop obtained in the north, with a high sugar content, partially compensated for the drop in quantity. Total income of farmers, therefore, only contracted by 3/4 milliard lire when compared to 1960 figures.

The downward trend in *hemp* continued in 1961, the figure being 110,000 quintals against 120,000 the previous year. Other marked drops have been noted in " *colza* " (—15.7%), *soya* (—25.8%), *sesame*, but *ground nuts* and sunflowers rose (+1.7% and 6.6% respectively).

One of the great successes of the year was obtained with fruit (Table IV).

Table IV - Fruit and Citrus: Crops in 1960-61
(thousand quintals)

	1960	1961	% diff.		1961	1961	% diff.
Apples	18,322	21,503	+ 17.4	Figs	3,025	3,190	+ 5.4
Pears	6,222	7,899	+ 27.0	Oranges	7,084	(a) 8,260	+ 16.6
Peaches	8,223.5	10,160	+ 23.6	Mandarins	1,155	(a) 1,222	+ 5.8
Plums	886	1,188	+ 34.0	Lemons	3,120	(a) 3,294	+ 8.8
Cherries	1,881	2,025	+ 7.7	Almonds	1,116	3,300	+195.6
Strawberries	374	455.8	+ 21.6	Hazel Nuts	388.7	539	+ 38.6
Apricots	238	599	+151.8	Walnuts	657	712	+ 8.4
Table Grapes	4,887	5,644	+ 16.0				

(a) Provisional data (ISTAT).

The results shown in the table are extraordinary, not only from a quantitative viewpoint but, more important still, because all the crops were of high quality. Because of the rational way in which it is organized, Italian fruit growing should become one of the basic reasons for Italy firmly establishing herself in the European Economic Community and on other markets. Experts forecast much higher consumption in Europe and this will permit rapid expansion. The chief task at the moment is to carefully watch the trend of supply and demand and prevent too marked differences that eventually would produce a crisis. The present market trend, therefore, is extremely favourable to growers but certainly gives rise to new problems that must be met with better commercial organization, a more embracing cooperative system and close cooperation between agricultural and industrial circles.

The rise in horticultural product has been somewhat slower (Table V) when compared to fruit, with the exception of tomatoes which increased by 2,801,000 quintals (11%), rising from 24,281,00 quintals in 1960 to 27 million last year. Potatoes also showed a slight improvement (+0.6%), increasing from 38,241,000 quintals to 38,474,000 quintals. Asparagus, cucumbers, melons and water melons were grown in larger quantities in 1961 and results were satisfactory.

Table V - Horticultural Products. Productions in 1960/61
(thousand quintals)

	1960	1961	% diff.		1960	1961	% diff.
Potatoes	38,241	38,474	+ 0.6	Cauliflowers	6,489	6,690	+ 3.2
Tomatoes	24,281	27,082	+ 11.0	Cucumbers	496.9	540	+ 8.7
Garlic	583.2	572.8	+ 1.8	Water melons	4,014	4,511	+ 12.4
Onions	3,628.8	3,699	+ 1.9	Musk melons	2,247.8	2,396	+ 6.6
Asparagus	288.8	306.5	+ 6.1	Eggplant	2,030	2,079	+ 2.4
Artichokes	4,022.4	4,169	+ 3.6	Peppers	2,247	2,311	+ 2.8
Cabbages	8,057	7,948	— 1.4				

(ISTAT)

The horticultural branch still requires some technical innovations that will permit it to export larger quantities to the European Common Market, an area that currently imports but very small amounts. Greater attention will have to be given to plant genetics, more intensive research and the use of selected seeds. Furthermore, the growing of certain products out of season should be encouraged and closer relations should be established between farmers and the canning and bottling industries, a more efficient transport network should

be created and, above all, deep freeze plants built as soon as possible since they are practically non-existent in Italy.

The year 1961 witnessed a considerable expansion in livestock breeding and dairy farming, accompanied by less imports of beef. As soon as the present shortage of pasture and cattle feed has been overcome, it will be possible to make good the deficit in domestic production of meat. Obviously, should the gradual improvement in the standard of living continue, there will be an increased demand for meat and animal products. The difference between consumption in Italy and the other European nations is still very marked and the value of livestock products in this country is only 38% of total agricultural production (1961) against 74% in Denmark, about 85% in Great Britain, 61% in Poland — a country that is a grain producer — and 52% in France which specializes in grape growing.

Floriculture was very much to the fore in 1961, following an upward trend that has been apparent for several years. The increase in value was estimated at 7% over the 1960 figures.

Wine and grapes

Production of olive oil has contracted to a very marked degree, dropping from 3,800,000 quintals in 1960 to approximately 3 million in 1961. However, stocks obtained in the latter year were still above the average of 2,800,000 quintals registered during the five year period 1956/60 and the 2,293,000 quintals of the pre-war period (1936/39). The chief problem in this branch of agriculture concerns quality

Table VI - Wine and Grapes and Olive Oil. Situations in 1961 and previous ten years.

	1950-54 (average)	1956-59 (average)	1960	1971	Diff. between 1960 and 1961
Grapes (1,000 quintals)	76,392	93,659	86,415	77,600	— *10*
Wine (1,000 hl)	47,323	59,726	55,000	50,000	— *10*
Olives (1,000 quintals)	15,821	14,468	20,941	19,500	— *21*
Oil (1,000 quintals)	2,730	2,843	3,801	3,000	— *21*

(ISTAT - INEA)

and organization and expert growess are surrounded by a large number of small producers who do not have the necessary equipment and take little care of their grovers. This, of course, has a marked

effect on the consistence of yearly crops. Oil produced in 1961 hardly covered 50% of the demand which is calculated at 6.5 million quintals.

Economic Results and Trade in 1961

Comparing the years 1960 and 1961, it will be seen that Italy registered a rise of about 7% in national gross income, of which 8/9% was contributed by industry, 6/7% by tertiary activities and services and 5/6% by agriculture. The last percentage figure is all the more important if it is realized that total gross income from agriculture in 1961 was *1.5 points above* the average for the ten year period 1951/60, and greater than the average annual increase for E.E.C. income.

According to recent data released by the I.N.E.A., Italian agricultural capital in 1961 amounted to 14,000 milliard lire, with a contraction of 1.7% over the preceding year. This confirms the fact that a gradual contraction of capital is taking place in agriculture, a tendency that has been apparent for several years.

Gross saleable product in 1961 was estimated at approximately *3,700 milliard lire*. Subtracting about 850 milliard for expenditure and amortization, the net income is 2,800 milliard lire, a reasonably satisfactory figure.

There has been a constant reduction in the agricultural labour force. There was a further contraction of 300,000 units in 1961 and, in certain areas, it is becoming increasingly difficult to find experienced labour.

Coordinated Increases in Agricultural Production

Experts in nutrition have stressed the need to bring the Italian diet to the level common to other European nations. A determined

Table VIII - Italy and the E.C.M. - Available Foodstuffs. Average for 1957/58-1959/60 *(Quantities per day per inhab.)*.

STATE	Veg.	Animal Protein	Total	Fats	Carbo-hydrates	Calories
Italy	52	26	78	73	410	2,665
Benelux	41	46	87	117	364	2,914
France	46	50	96	106	381	2,924
German Fed. Repub.	33	46	79	124	364	2,924
Low Countries	35	44	79	124	364	2,945
Average Total for E.C.M. States	*43*	*41*	*84*	*104*	*382*	*2,857*

Source: *Istituto Nazionale della Nutrizione*, Rome.

policy to this end would bring two great benefits — a general improvement in the standard of living in the southern regions (and the underdeveloped areas in the north), and permit greater domestic consumption of agricultural products, thus introducing a safety valve for *surplus*.

Table VII shows the situation in Italy and the E.C.M. member states in 1957/58-1959/60.

Under Article 2 of the Treaty, the E.E.C. postulates " a more rapid improvement in the standard of living of the populations of the member states ". Not so many years ago, such a proposal

Table VIII - Consumption of Food Products. Estimates for 1965 and 1970.

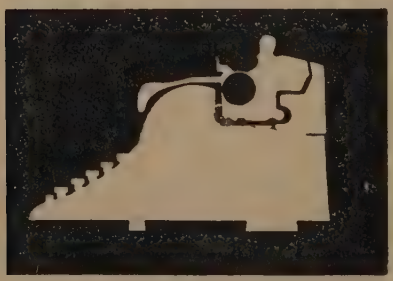
ITEM		1955-57 (average)	1965	1970
Total cereals	(1,000 quintals)	*93,837*	*98,604*	*100,820*
of which:				
Wheat	» »	81,500	86,400	88,700
Rice	» »	4,332	4,619	4,715
Maize	» »	5,975	5,620	5,430
Total meat	(1,000 tons)	*1,119.6*	*1,520.0*	*1,705.0*
of which:				
Beef	» »	630.0	910.0	1,030.0
Pork	» »	222.0	268.0	295.0
Lamb and kid	» »	65.6	62.0	59.4
Total dairy produce	» »	*367*	*446*	*487*
Fresh milk	» »	*2,690*	*3,600*	*4,095*
Total vegetable fats	» »	*438*	*607*	*729*
of which:				
Olive oil	» »	303	345	375
Seed oil	» »	125	226	298
Animal fats	» »	*225*	*279*	*306*
of which:				
Butter	» »	78	93	98
Total fresh and dried veg.	» »	*5,006*	*7,860*	*9,142*
of which:				
Tomatoes	» »	1,062	1,975	2,430
Potatoes	» »	1,738	1,925	2,068
Cabbages	» »	652	811	879
Cauliflowers	» »	386	557	620
Fresh legumes	» »	362	557	620
Dried beans	» »	126	162	176
Total fresh fruit	» »	*3,591*	*5,724*	*6,607*
of which:				
Apples	» »	772	1,520	1,757
Pears, quinces, pomegranates	» »	362	608	724
Peaches, apricots, plums	» »	458	861	1,034
Grapes	» »	555	709	776
Total citrus	» »	599	780	848
Total dried fruit	» »	*352*	*313*	*290*
of which:				
Almonds	» »	73	56	42
Hazel nuts	» »	24	45	57
Chestnuts	» »	150	101	76

Source: *Istituto Italiano di Studi sui Consumi.*

would have been considered utopian to say the least while it is now looked upon as something that, although not necessarily possible in the immediate future, can be carried out. It is, of course, Italian families who will benefit from the said Article since they are still less favoured than those of the other member states of the E.E.C.

Table VIII gives an idea of the possible domestic consumption in Italy and an approximate picture of the expansion that should take place in agriculture.

The survey, carried out by the Italian Institute for Research on Food Consumption, demonstrates a marked tendency towards higher consumption of meat, beef in particular. Vegetables and fruit are also expected to be in greater demand but consumption of cereals, wheat and rice, is likely to contract. More wine will be drunk, in proportion to the expansion of consumption in southern Italy following a better standard of living. There will be a greater demand for sugar, cheese, milk and dairy products, with a slight rise in olive oil but a heavy increase in the consumption of other types of oil.



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ITALIAN OLIVE CULTURE

Current Situation and Prospects under the E.C.M.

The olive harvest in 1961 showed good qualitative and quantitative results, in spite of certain difficult periods and the usual oscillations.

In 1960/61, Italian olive culture contracted by 20/21%, dropping from 20,941,000 quintals to about 19,500,000 quintals. At the same time, stocks of olive oil were estimated at about 3 million quintals against 3,801,000 quintals registered in 1960. However, the oil obtained last year exceeded the 1959 figure — 2,843,000 quintals — and also the averages for the five year periods 1950-54 and 1955-59, equal to 2,730,000 and 2,502,000 quintals respectively.

One of the primary characteristics of the Italian situation is *the inability to meet domestic demand, although only minimum quantities are exported.* As a consequence, olive culture will not be influenced by a weak market in the future nor will there be any reason for enforced exports resulting from excessive stockpiles, as is the case with many other products. Indeed, in 1961, Italian exports of olive oil contracted by approximately 100,000 quintals.

This particular branch of agriculture needs a more definite programme which will free it from traditional limits and methods and permit an increase in productivity — now reduced to three quarters of the possible yield — to 4 million quintals. This figure will be necessary over the next few years if domestic and foreign consumers are to be offered a *quality product.*

It is, therefore, necessary to promote planning that will properly consider the *agricultural branch* through improvements to technical methods that will increase yield and reduce seasonal variations, the *industrial sector* by reducing costs through modernization of mills, the *commercial branch* through the creation of growers' cooperatives on a large scale which will be capable of guaranteeing high quality oil, bottled at source and sold at established prices and *general publicity* through the launching of campaigns both at home and abroad that will attract public attention to the benefits to be had from consumption of pure olive oil.

Growing

Italy and Spain are the two countries with largest number of olive groves. There are, in all, about 920,000 hectares of specialized or-

chards (Table I) and 1,400,000 of associated orchards. The specialized orchards are for the most part in the southern regions and insular Italy (more than 80%), totalling 728,000 hectares. The figure drops to 14.4% in the central areas (149,500 hectares) and to little more than 5% in northern Italy (38,000 hectares). About 74% of the associated orchards are to be found in southern and insular Italy (991,000 hectares), 22.8% in the central regions (371,000 hectares) and a little under 3% in the north.

Table I. - Specialized and Associated Olive Orchards per Primary Region in 1961. *(hectares)*

REGION	Specialized Orchards (a)	Associated Orchards (a)	% of Total	
			Specialized	Associated
Apulia	307,700	198,000	*36.1*	*16.2*
Sicily	116,200	276,600	*13.6*	*22.6*
Calabria	153,000	88,100	*17.9*	*7.2*
Tuscany	48,900	152,000	*5.7*	*12.5*
Campania	58,900	117,000	*6.9*	*9.6*
Latium	72,000	58,900	*8.4*	*4.9*
Abruzzi-Molise	10,000	182,900	*1.2*	*15.0*
Liguria	37,200	4,900	*4.4*	*0.5*
Umbria	3,100	21,700	*0.3*	*1.7*
Italy	*920,000*	*1,400,000*	*100.0*	*100.0*
of which:				
South	582,500	677,000	*64.2*	*49.7*
Islands	145,500	314,000	*16.3*	*24.6*
Central	149,500	371,000	*14.4*	*22.8*
North	42,500	38,000	*5.1*	*2.9*

(a) Calculations based on data issued by the Institute of Statistics.

The strongest olive producing region in Italy is *Apulia* which has 307,700 hectares of specialized orchards, a total that is *higher than that for central and insular Italy together* (149,500 + 145,000 hectares). Specialized orchards in the province of Bari alone, approximately 116,000 hectares, *are not far removed from the individual figures registered for central and insular Italy* (149,500 + 145,000 hectares).

Between 1951 and 1961, specialized orchards in Apulia expanded by several thousand hectares, rising from 320,000 to 330,000 hectares (of which 307,700 hectares *under culture*). Statistical data, however, are probably below the real figures.

A rapid examination of the richer olive growing provinces of Apulia shows that Bari is in the lead and that it suplies fine quality olives and oil. The chief varieties are: « Ogliarola » or « Cima di Bitonto » which produces a smooth, fine oil, « Coratina » which is

often used for blending, « Cima di Mola » and the « S. Agostino » and « Grossa di Spagna » edible varieties.

The oil produced in the Bitonto area, once dominating the domestic market, has fallen off in recent years, in spite of a better quality resulting from more modern mills. The reason is to be found in the limited yield of old ochards, many of which have been sold and split among smallholders. Local growers are well known for the care they use and the way in which the land is kept free of all forms of cooperatives. Five and even 7/8 ploughings per year are normal, natural manures and chemical fertilizers are used in abundance, pruning is done with great care and the harvest is done by hand. The weak point in the whole system is the lack of watering for there seems to be a strong aversion to introducing a proper irrigation system, probably due to the expense entailed in boring wells in an area which is very arid and the firm belief that summer driness is a powerful arm against the attacks of insects, that is, providing the period of drought does not exceed certain limits. Yet another weakness is mechanization, which is only now at an initial stage. Smallholders are forced to restrain themselves from buying machinery because of insufficient funds or debts and because there are no cooperatives hiring out machinery.

In production of olives and oil, Apulia is followed by Lecce. The orchards are mostly to be found along the Ionian coast and growers prefer the « Cellina di Nardo » variety to the « Ogliarola salentina », since the former has a higher yield.

Pruning, fertilization and watering problems are also rife in this area and there is a strong tendency to combine grazing with olive growing in order to prevent land from becoming too poor and to increase livestock. General land reclamation should be carried out for the purpose of clearing the rocky soil but the cost would be almost prohibitive.

In the province of Brindisi — third in regional importance — agricultural economy is based on olives and grapes, followed at some distance by figs and almonds. The heaviest orchard area lies between Fasano, Ostumi and Carovigno, on the Adriatic coastal belt. Preference is given to the « Cellina di Nardo » and « Ogliarola » which, according to some, is none other than the Roman « Olea salentina ».

The northern boundaries of Apulia, in the Foggiano area, mark the beginning of the modern orchards of S. Severo, which lie against the savage Gargano slopes. Local growers prefer the « Coratina » and « Ogliarola » varieties which, in good years, produce more than one quintal of olives and 18/20 kg. of oil; in bad seasons, however,

the harvest can drop to almost nothing. Pruning is irregular and irrational and little care is given trees. As in other parts of Apulia, the crop is sold before harvesting to avoid speculation. Olive culture on the far side of San Severino, on the other hand, is rational and modern and traditional methods have been set aside. The chief varieties are « Paesana » and « Rotondella », both young and old trees having thick foliage in comparison to height. Pruning in the modern orchards is excellent and, as a consequence, harvests are generally good and of high quality.

Generally speaking, olive culture in Apulia is undergoing modernization, particularly in those localities that once refused to accept more scientific ideas. There appears to be overall failure to take sufficient precautions against insects and pests and, in 1961, only 6/7% of the total Italian olive orchards were sprayed. The only way to eliminate this is to create cooperatives that can distribute spraying equipment.

Many serious problems have to be settled in *Calabria*. Most of them appear impossible without the introduction of a general, rational project. Nevertheless, olive orchards in this region are growing and quality is improving because of the efforts of some growers who are aware of the benefits of modern scientific methods. But there is always the handicap of a regional production that is mostly of an *inferior quality*. Olives in the region also present harvesting difficulties for the trees have a height comparable to a five-storey house and are the highest existing on the plain. Background, local situations and ideas contribute towards limiting progress in growing methods, irrigation systems are primitive and there is a constant ill-feeling between owners of the orchards and labourers who lease the ground for other crops. For instance, the orchard proprietor will not manure the ground because this will also benefit the lessee's crops, while the lessee refuses on the grounds that the trees will absorb everything. Again, many owners take no interest at all in the orchards and there are many smallholders who cannot obtain bank loans and are compelled to turn to private sources for financial aid which has to be repaid at high interest.

In all, olive culture in Calabria reveals marked regression and a lack of unity among growers (a cooperative has recently been created that uses helicopters and aircraft for spraying). Harvesting methods could also be improved with the use of nets or beating from the trees with poles, where possible. There is also a lack of correct fertilizing, an unstable agricultural structure and unsuitable mills, although these have improved somewhat in recent years. There are,

however, a certain number of growers with a modern outlook although these, unfortunately, are very much in the minority.

The importance of olive culture in Sicily is revealed by the fact that gross saleable product is valued at 23 milliard lire annually, corresponding to about one sixth of the domestic figure (145 milliard). The island also has the highest crop per hectare in the south (18.9 quintals per hectare), with a regional average of 19.9 quintals per hectare over the past ten years, and it follows closely on Liguria (24 quintals per hectare), Umbria (20.6) and Tuscany (19.9). The weak point, however, as elsewhere, is the method used and although improvements have been made there is still the prevailing belief that the olive is a tree that calls for no attention. In the more advanced localities around Palermo, cooperatives formed between olive and citrus growers do take the necessary precautions but other orchards are abandoned and only the fallen fruit is harvested. In the Catania area, pruning is done every two years at the most and even at periods of 3/4 years and more attention is given to maintaining the natural shape of the tree than anything else. In various orchards in the province, however, there has been a tendency to heavy pruning of the tops of the trees, following the so-called «*umbertine* » system and only constant technical advice on the part of Government departments has led to a reduction of this irrational method. Even in the more progressive zones, the orchards often produce but poor harvests, due to long summer periods without rainfall, complete lack of organic fertilizers and sprays, neglect of the soil and structurally weak cooperatives. Methods adopted by the olive-citrus cooperatives may be excluded sinces these use measures that generally produce good harvests (suitable distances between trees, irrigation, manures, fertilizers, etc.).

In central *Italy*, olive culture is almost at a standstill although the economic results are still good. During the past ten years, specialized orchards in Tuscany have expanded by about 7,000 hectares in the Grossetano area and 1,400 in the province of Pisa. On the other hand, there has been a strong contraction in associated orchards around Florence, the drop being about 30,000 hectares (1961: 66,000 hectares). In general, olive culture in Tuscany is decreasing (both specialized and associated) due to a series of reasons connected with agriculture (decline of crop sharing, the need to renew equipment, etc.). The same may be said for nearly all the central regions even though they often show signs of following modern scientific and technical methods.

Processing and Commerce

Table II testifies to the slow expansion in production of olives and olive oil in Italy, with a rise from an annual average of 15 million quintals of olives and 2.5 million quintals of oil to 18 million and 3 million quintals respectively.

Table II. - Olives and Olive Oil. Area and Production - 1950/54 to 1961

	1950/54 (average)	1955/59 (average)	1959	1960	1961 (a)
Orchards:					
Specialized orchards - total area (1,000 h.)	868	894	910	916	920
Associated orchards - total area (1,000 h.)	1,379	1,358	1,388	1,395	1,400
Olives (1,000 quintals)	15,821	14,468	16,180	20,941	19,500
Oil (1,000 quintals)	2,730	2,502	2,843	3,801	3,000

(a) Not confirmed.

(ISTAT-INEA)

Tables III and IV show the production rises in oil and the average yield of the principal regions during the five-year periods 1951/55 and 1956/60, stressing the slow progress in regional pro-

Table III. - Average Oil Production per Region during five-year periods 1951/55 and 1956/60 *(thousand quintals)*

REGION	1951-55	1956-60	Increase or Decrease	REGION	1951-55	1956-60	Increase or Decrease
Apulia	868.5	916.2	+ *47.7*	Latium	165.6	104.8	— *60.8*
Sicily	430.6	404.4	— *27.6*	Abruzzi-Molise	150.8	115.6	— *35.2*
Calabria	359.4	480.6	+ *121.2*	Liguria	113.2	111.0	— *2.2*
Tuscany	212.6	160.0	— *52.6*	Umbria	97.4	18.6	— *78.8*
Campania	164.2	222.8	+ *58.6*	*Italy*	*2,552.0*	*2,742.6*	+ *190.6*

(ISTAT-INEA)

Table IV. - Average Oil Yield per Quintal of Olives per Region during 1951/56 and 1956/60 *(in kilograms)*

REGION	1951-55	1956-60	Increase or Decrease	REGION	1951-55	1956-60	Increase or Decrease
Apulia	17.0	17.8	+ *0.8*	Latium	18.6	19.0	+ *0.4*
Sicily	16.8	17.9	+ *1.1*	Abruzzi-Molise	18.0	19.2	+ *1.2*
Calabria	14.8	16.6	+ *1.8*	Liguria	19.6	19.8	+ *0.2*
Tuscany	17.5	21.2	+ *3.7*	Umbria	20.1	21.2	+ *1.1*
Campania	16.9	17.6	+ *0.7*	*Italy*	*17.3*	*18.0*	+ *0.7*

(ISTAT-INEA)

ductivity. Only Calabria reveals any marked increase but, this unfortunately, can only be considered in terms of *quantity*.

The need to constantly increase quantities of oil to 4 million quintals over a period of five years calls for two definite decisions. The first should be such that it eliminates heavy yearly variations in harvests, or at least reduce them to a minimum while the other should obviate the 20/25 milliard lost each year through parassites.

Variations in the harvest can be overcome — as has happened in well run orchards — by rationalization of plant and equipment, the use of correct manures and fertilizers, irrigation and greater care of the trees. Any schemes for obtaining optimum harvest must be dependent upon a detailed development programme that lists the localities that are most suitable for orchards, sets out precise regulations as to the way in which the trees should be planted and gives instructions as to replacement.

In recent years, mills have shown a considerable improvement. Of the 23,838 existing two years ago in Italy, those presses propelled by mule or donkey numbered approximately 4,150, about one sixth of the total. A survey carried out by Benedetti in 1948, registered 31,471 presses of which, however, only 29,700 were functioning.

It is more than ever necessary to take a realistic view of the *possible* demand for olive oil in the present and future for the purpose of setting up a proper commercial organization and enabling growers to reach a certain quota.

Covering only 50% of the Italian domestic demand for vegetable fats, olive oil is faced with two highly competitive factors. These relates to changes in taste and the evolution in physiological needs and to the rapid expansion of seed-oils which, apart from costing less, seem to satisfy modern forms of nutrition (Table V).

Table V. - Consumption of Olive Oil and Seed-oil Forecast to 1965 and to 1970

	Average 1955/57		1965		1970	
	Olive Oil	Seed-oil	Olive Oil	Seed-oil	Olive Oil	Seed-oil
Total (1,000 quintals)	3,030	1,250	3,450	2,260	3,750	2,980
Per-capita consumption (1 kg.)	6.3	2.6	6.8	4.5	7.2	5.8
(*per 100 1955/57*)	*100*	*100*	*107.9*	*173.1*	*114.3*	*223.1*
Per-capita expenditure (1958 lire)	4,240	875	4,750	1,090	5,290	1,310
(*per 100 1955/57*)	*100*	*100*	*112*	*124.6*	*124.8*	*149.7*

(Italian Institute for Research on Consumption).

Has there been an evolution, accompanied by an involution, in preferences? For centuries, mankind consumed olive oil obtained with

rudimental presses and, over a long period, this basic food item has held the place of honour in the cuisines of France, Italy, Spain, Portugal and Greece. But oil, as it was known in Italy a century ago and as it is still preferred in Calabria and the southern regions — very green, oily and with a strong flavour — does not seem to please the modern palate. Such oil belongs to the past and the future demands a clear product, light, almost tasteless, super-refined and similar to the Ligurian, Tuscan and Umbrian qualities which can easily be imitated today. Few people would now accept « genuine olive oil » which, at one time, was furnished directly by smallholders and which changed from year to year, now dense, now clear and without suspicious odours. Yet this was authentic home-produced olive oil, obtained with primitive presses, one of the many items furnished by this country under an agricultural structure that still largely exists today.

There is no doubt, however, that seed-oil has conquered the Italian market to a very great extent, one of the chief reasons being its lower price.

The highly competitive situation that has arisen between olive oil and seed-oil is shown by per-capita availability of each. In 1936, 1946 and 1956, each Italian used respectively 6 kg., 3.7 kg., 4.8 kg. and 6.2 kg. of olive oil against 1.3 kg., 0.7 kg., 3.8 kg. and 4.2 kg. of seed-oil, which signifies that the former remained static against a threefold increase in seed-oil. This is partly due to enforced imports (compensating items) from pre-war times to the present day. Prior to 1941, seeds were imported to Italy for processing and, since 1945, these have chiefly been for oil.

The changes in the demand for olive oil in Italy are the result of, apart from seed-oils, the massive competition of edible oils produced from by-products and other substances. Modern methods, involving

Table VI. - Average Consumption of Olive Oil and Seed-Oils 1936/40 to 1956/60 *(in quintals)*.

PERIOD	Olive Oil	Seed-oil	Total	Composition of total (— 100)	
				Olive Oil	Seed-oil
1936–40	2,787.6	1,532.9	4,320.5	*64.5*	*35.5*
1941–45	1,860.7	240.4	2,101.1	*88.6*	*11.4*
1946–50	1,718.6	995.6	2,714.2	*63.3*	*26.7*
1951–55	3,044.0	1,397.8	4,441.8	*68.5*	*31.5*
1956–60	3,302.0	1,395.3	4,697.3	*70.7*	*29.3*

(ISTAT)

complex chemical processing, can now eliminate damage done to olives by parassites, by bad growing practises and initial pressing, fermentation and rot. The refining of bad quality oils, once refused, has influenced the production and consumption relationship bringing yet another product on to the market.

The only way of assuring the expansion of the olive oil industry is to set about uniform production methods from north to south. The slogan « produce better quality for greater profits » is not an adventurous one but is based on recent experience on the domestic market. But a few years ago, the difference between the price of oil from the first pressing and « lampante » was 50 lire per kg., while today it is about 200 lire, thus bringing far higher remunerations to those producers who have seen fit to spend for the purpose of introducing technical improvements.

Tables VII and VIII show dynamics for *imports* and *exports* of olive oil per country, while Table IX registers the export-import balance (period 1951-60).

Table VII. - Dynamics of Imports of Olive Oil 1951/60 *(in quintals)*

NATION	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
France	—	39,830	39,312	—	17,582	60,985	36,057	9,063	13,650	12,603
Spain	—	2,922	—	—	3,492	51,627	—	—	45,201	982,712
Tunisia	19,444	60,942	12,955	38,695	5,077	36,080	118,508	85,595	437,008	97,563
Algeria	6,077	20,400	53,427	4,056	6,627	54,725	25,285	12,166	..	1,845
Lybia	23,464	3,803	2,431	10,661	8,269	17,139	34,487	54,149	10,265	3,567
Greece	—	24,456	43,210	96,343	60,873	73,716	117,416	49,085	..	99,833
Lebanon	—	—	16,640	14,821	26,375	20,013	37,600	—	..	..
Argentina	—	—	—	—	—	5,417	22,811	4,286	10,748	65,014

(ISTAT)

Table VIII. - Dynamics of Exports of Olive Oil 1951/60 *(in quintals)*

NATION	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
West Germany	1,452	1,115	2,801	2,258	2,232	3,108	2,823	4,550	8,208	8,964
United States	34,892	53,828	51,808	61,506	56,123	40,704	59,288	75,937	67,150	59,431
Switzerland	2,695	3,119	2,431	2,815	2,707	4,746	2,389	2,987	..	..
Canada	—	4,173	4,059	3,243	4,345	—	4,232	7,421	..	..
Brazil	14,380	9,134	16,509	22,974	—	—	3,690	..	..	..
Australia	2,644	2,872	6,401	5,542	4,332	—	7,487	10,968	6,972	..

(ISTAT)

Table IX. - Import-Export Balance
1951/60 *(in quintals)*

YEAR	Imports	Exports	Balance Exports (+) Imports (—)	% to 1951	
				Imports	Exports
1951.....	71,759	76,564	+ 4,805	*100.0*	*100.0*
1952.....	181,482	97,550	— 83,932	*252.9*	*127.4*
1953.....	234,248	107,064	— 127,184	*326.4*	*139.8*
1954.....	208,537	115,205	— 93,332	*290.6*	*150.5*
1955.....	179,689	88,125	— 91,564	*250.4*	*115.1*
1956.....	443,361	71,873	— 371,488	*617.8*	*93.9*
1957.....	653,720	96,832	— 556,888	*910.9*	*126.5*
1958.....	237,090	123,010	— 114,080	*330.4*	*160.7*
1959.....	573,163	116,361	— 456,802	*798.7*	*152.0*
1960.....	1,290,152	101,319	— 1,188,833	*1,797.8*	*132.3*

(ISTAT)

Chief exporter countries to Italy, which purchased 1,290,000 quintals of oil in 1960 against approximately 72,000 in 1951, are Spain, Tunisia, Greece, etc. The largest quantity imported over the period 1951/60 came from Spain in 1960 (983,000 quintals), from Tunisia in 1959 (437,000 quintals) from Tunisia again and from Greece in 1957 (118.5 thousand quintals and 117.5 thousand quintals respectively) and from Greece in 1954 (96,000 quintals).

Italian exports may be considered as reduced to about one hundred thousand quintals on an average, consisting mostly of temporary comports foreign oil which is then refined and exported.

Countries importing modest quantities of Italian oil are (see Table VIII), the United States, the German Federal Republic, Australia, Switzerland, etc. Most of these markets, however, have a higher potential and need penetrating with a good quality product backed by a widespread and lengthy pubblicity campaign.

Olive Oil and the European Common Market

There is no doubt that any future expansion of quantities of olive oil sold within the area of the European Common Market depends on the possibility of offering a high quality product, bottled directly by producers' cooperatives in sealed bottles bearing a registered trademark. Therefore the only item that can possibly be successful is an edible oil, unfortunately never of a uniform standard today, containing 10% of refined oils, 20% less refined and 30% of common standards. It is equally evident that only a part of the 30% of domestic production of high quality oils can be placed on the

difficult central European markets which are tending towards other types of edible fats and oils.

The future facing the olive oil industry, in relation to trade exchange within the Community, depends greatly on the possibility of being able to offer something that is typical and which is guaranteed by a trademark.

The E.E.C. authorities have so far reached no conclusions over Italian olive oil. This product is included in the 20 million quintals of various edible fats and oils demanded each year within the Community, consisting of 3 million quintals of olive oil, mostly produced in Italy (France — 20,000 quintals), one million quintals of colza oil and various other vegetables, one million quintals of fish oil and 15 million quintals of animal fats, such as butter, lard, etc. Animal fats dwarf the 4 million quintals of vegetable fats but this is due to the fact that the northern countries are heavy consumers of the former, while the southern nations prefer olive oil and vegetable fats.

The E.E.C. will have to duly consider the economic and agricultural importance of olive culture to Italy and choose two possible solutions. The first foresees the Community shouldering various burdens concerned with the organized growth of the Italian industry, according to Article 42 of the Treaty. This deals with aid for different economic branches and the « weak » countries. However, this would entail difficulties of a widespread nature. But, as far as Italy is concerned, it would align the domestic market with the world prices of edible fats, bring about a contraction in fraud, and offer a chance of reducing prices.

The second solution means « no interference » in the Italian olive oil market, in view of the fact that olive culture is « exclusive » in relation to the agricultural economies of the other member nations. In this case, Italy could resort to those protective measures that would give some guarantee against the competition of seed-oils. This form of protection would have to be extended as a defence against cheaper oils produced in Spain, Morocco and Tunisia. Opportune measures of protection include, apart from non-compulsory stockpiling, a reduction on imported olive oil and seed-oils against compulsory purchase at specified prices of set quantities of State-owned oil. In this manner, imports of the said oils would be subjected to a levy of 50/67 lire per kilogram which would be added to the other duties.

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THE MOTOR CAR INDUSTRY

Growth, Prospects, Production and Exports

The Italian motor industry expanded still further in 1961, surpassing the already excellent results of the preceding year. During the course of the year in question, manufacturers again renewed a great deal of plant and, as a result of the total manpower employed, the value of production and high exports, this branch of industry now enjoys considerable importance in overall Italian economy.

In 1960, new investments amounted to approximately 71 milliard lire, bringing production capacity to 740,000 vehicles and employment to 83,000 units.

Last year, investments reached the record figure of 117 milliard lire, increasing production capacity to 835,000 vehicles and employment to 94,500 units.

The real results of such a massive investment programme will not be seen until late 1962 and 1963 when additional modern plant is brought into operation. Present forecasts for the period in question contemplate a rise in production capacity to 970,000 and 1,050,000 vehicles respectively, with further investments of 72 and 48 milliard lire. This will mean employment for 104,500 persons in 1962 and 116,000 in the following year. About 88% of plant will be utilized in 1962 and this figure is expected to drop slightly in 1963.

Italian manufacturers have already approved new plans that will enable them to meet the constant demands of an expanding domestic market and to increase exports which are likely to be heavy as a result of the removal of customs barriers under the E.C.M. They will also have to face greater competition from foreign companies selling their products on the home market, a trend that is already beginning to show itself.

Production

Planning by the industry obviously includes new models that will offer the buyer all the novelties of technological progress and assure motorists every possible comfort and speed. The more important companies have already announced that all new models will have a performance and price that will enable them to compete fairly with all foreign vehicles that are likely to be found on the Italian market.

A word of praise must be given Italian coachbuilders who can no longer be considered as members of the artisan trades. Starting with but a small volume of work, mostly consisting of special orders, they have built up a flourishing industry, with mass production of designs of unmistakeable Italian origin that have always met the approval of the public.

Special coachwork for private vehicles, coaches and other types of vehicles (excluding certain special orders) has risen from 44,000 units registered in 1960 to over 50,000 in 1961.

Production of sports models and racing cars has also established itself and Italian entries have had wide success in the more important world rallies and meetings held in 1961.

PRODUCTION OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN 1950/61

YEAR	Private Vehicles	Industrial Vehicles (coaches and Lorries)	Total
1950	101,310	26,537	127,847
1951	119,267	26,286	145,553
1952	113,653	24,793	138,446
1953	143,598	30,710	174,308
1954	180,851	35,849	216,700
1955	230,978	37,778	268,756
1956	279,900	35,893	315,793
1957	318,775	33,024	351,799
1958	369,374	34,174	403,548
1959	470,659	30,110	500,769
1960	595,907	48,710	644,617
1961	693,672	65,443	759,115

Compared to 1960, the Italian motor industry registered a production rise of 17.8% in 1961, of which 16.40% for private vehicles and 34.35% for industrial vehicles.

The data contained in the above table shows the constant rise in the production of motor vehicles, particularly industrial models (lorries and coaches) which had remained steady at 30,000/35,000 units per annum for some time. Expansion was very marked in 1960, with a rise of over 60%; there was a further 34.35% increase in 1960 which meant that the 1959 figures had been doubled.

Although the rise in the manufacture of vehicles points to the better standard of living of Italians, higher output of industrial models is of the utmost importance since it is a measure of the progress made by whole production/economic framework.

Generally speaking, production of motor vehicles in 1961 was about six times the figure registered in 1950 and about 2.9 times that for 1955.

Exports

Foreign trade has recovered to a very marked degree following the slight contraction of 1960, reaching a total of 245,039 vehicles in 1961 of which 234,893 were private cars, 9,548 lorries and 598 coaches and public transport vehicles, the overall value being more than 145 milliard lire. The percentage of exports against production rose from 31.64% in 1960 to 32.27% in 1961.

Europe constitutes the main outlet for Italian production and exports to these markets in 1961 amounted to 185,135 vehicles, equal to 75.55% of total exports. Considerable success has been obtained in the E.E.C. countries, particularly on the highly difficult German and French markets where local industry is a strong competitor. In fact, Italian penetration in this area is considered to be of the utmost importance.

The American market, the United States in particular, presents many difficulties. Exports of Italian vehicles to the U.S.A., for example, dropped from 48,194 in 1959 to 17,890 in 1960 and 9,940 in 1961. This trend, however, appears common to all European manufacturers whose models apparently do not satisfy the American public. As a counterbalance, on the other hand, Italian models are in great demand on the markets of Argentina and Mexico and the Asian and African states.

Motor Traffic in Italy

The number of new motor vehicles registered has again increased, in spite of the heavy volume registered in 1960. Recent official information states that, in 1961, 491,757 were entered on the public registers, of which 33,815 of foreign manufacture, against 381,385 (of which 18,534 of foreign manufacture) for the preceding year. This represents an increase of 28.93%. Density, estimated at one vehicle per 82 inhabitants in 1950 has gradually expanded to reach a level of one vehicle for every 17 inhabitants in 1961, the total number of vehicles at December 31, 1961 being approximately 3 million.

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ITALIAN AIR FORCE TRAINING

Adapting educational facilities to technical requirements

Italian Air Force training establishments are quite independent of the normal educational authorities and are gradually increasing as technological progress introduces new forms of air navigation, more rational air and ground aids and ensures greater safety in all types of flying (1).

Various training schools were opened between 1917 and 1927, receiving personnel for courses in logistics, fitting, rigging, radio, meteorology, photography, driving, nursing and general duties.

Air Force personnel are subjected to various kind of *standard* courses and others normally termed " *complementary* " for sergeants, " *advanced* " for sergent-majors and " *qualifying* " for all other ranks.

Courses are arranged for all trades and their length varies from six months to a year. Training is divided into two-month stages but entry to the following phase depends upon the level reached in the earlier one. The first period is devoted to making the private citizen into an airman conscious of his duties, providing general instruction and finally selecting those who show aptitude for military life. Persons failing to satisfy the authorities are discharged.

The second stage offers recruits general basic instruction in particular trades, with ample opportunity for practical demonstration while the third phase — and others in the case of certain trades requiring a longer training period — consists of special training in the branch chosen.

Training schemes are subject to constant revision that ensures that all technical innovations can be explained and taught. In general, they are such that normal military training, general education and technical instruction are given equal importance.

Military training entails: general lectures and classes concerning the Air Force and its history and role, sport, gymnastics, instruction in all types of small-arms, battle training, air defence, sabotage, etc.

Instruction in trades is accompanied by classes in general education with practical demonstrations. The training establishments have

(1) Refer: General Index under " Defence ", Vol. XI, No. 1, pp. 3787-3800.

been equipped with a variety of didactical aids which are of great use in helping the trainee to understand the subject he is learning and provide him with plenty of opportunities of personal contact with problems that he will undoubtedly be called upon to solve during future military service. A large number of laboratories and workshops are available and these have all been modernized to suit present day requirements.

Recruits are encouraged to devote themselves to some sort of hobby during leisure time, particularly if their interests are drawn towards something that has some relationship with the trade they are following.

Complementary, Advanced an Qualifying Courses

Attendance is compulsory for all sergeants on permanent service and these courses have been specially prepared for the purpose of providing additional military and trade training. They last an average of three months. Particular importance is attached to the examinations that are held on completion since the results obtained affect the future promotion to higher N.C.O. rank.

These also last three months and are arranged for N.C.O.'s who have been selected for technical-administrative duties or as instructors. They are open to permanent N.C.O.'s not beneath the rank of sergeant-major and a pass must be obtained before further promotion is possible.

These courses are attended by officers, N.C.O.'s and other ranks who will be eventually qualified as highly trained specialists in different branches. Their duration depends upon the trade.

Under the general Air Force training programme, special mention must be made of the *Scuola Centrale VAM* and the *Scuola di Metodo Didattico.*

The *Scuola di Metodo Didattico* was founded for the purpose of employing the most modern scientific discoveries in improving the teaching qualities of instructors. The courses are based on instruction in new teaching methods, scientific organization of training schemes, method and execution of teaching specific subjects and practice in the use of teaching aids of various kinds.

Instruction is given by officers who have attended special courses.

In conclusion, it may be said that training facilities, and the standard reached, are highly satisfactory and tend to improve.

THE TOURIST TRADE

A Summary of Business 1961

According to figures published by the technical departments of the Italian National Tourist Office, foreign visitors entering Italy in 1961 numbered 18,935,242, this being a a 5.1% rise over figures for the preceding year (1).

Table I - Tourist Movement in 1961. Summary and Comparison with 1960

ITEM	1960	1961	% Variations
Foreign Visitors Entering Italy	18,010,111	18,935,242	+ 5.1
Clients accommodated in hotels:			
Arrivals:			
Italian	13,520,294	14,586,666	+ 7.9
Non-Italian	7,030,019	7,509,825	+ 6.8
Total	20,550,313	22,096,491	+ 7.5
Total days accommodated:			
Italian	47,356,093	51,945,233	+ 9.7
Non-Italian	27,165,877	31,118,417	+ 14.5
Total	74,521,970	83,063,650	+ 11.5
Clients using other accommodation:			
Arrivals:			
Italian	1,958,032	2,201,576	+ 12.4
Non-Italian	1,483,456	1,508,921	+ 1.7
Total	3,441,488	3,710,497	+ 7.8
Total days accommodated:			
Italian	48,307,953	50,657,501	+ 4.9
Non-Italian	9,505,491	10,464,907	+ 10.1
Total	57,813,894	61,122,408	+ 5.7
Petrol coupons sold to foreign motorists (*a*):			
In Italy { litres	77,742,765	58,849,810	— 24.3
In Italy { Income (1,000 lire)	6,382,457	4,706,451	— 26.3
Abroad { litres	75,224,160	65,734,380	— 12.6
Abroad { Income (1,000 lire)	6,325,121	5,339,932	— 15.6
Visitors to national museum and art galleries	9,483,787	11,028,007	+ 16.3
Income from Sojourn Tax (1,000 lire)	3,409,269	3,711,495	+ 8.9
Hotel accommodation - available beds	792,603	857,932	+ 8.2

(*a*) Contraction in the purchases of petrol coupons on the part of foreign motorists is due to a reduction in the daily quantity now made available (from 30 to 15 litres). Data for coupons sold in Italy are net of reimbursments for unused coupons. Those sold abroad include reimbursments.

(1) See Vol. X, No. 4, July-August 1961, pp. 3623-3633.

Persons accommodated in hotels totalled 22,096,491, this being an increase of 7.5% over 1960; the number of foreigners was 7,509,825, a rise of 6.8%. The total number of days for which hotel accommodation was provided was 83,063,650, this figure being 11.5% higher than that for the previous year. The sharpest increase, however, was noted for foreign visitors who registered a total of 31,118,417 days, a rise of 14.5%. As far as other forms of accommodation are concerned (youth hostels, camping sites, etc.), registered clients numbered 3,710,497, of whom 1,508,921 were foreigners, while total days reached the high figure of 61,122,408 (10,464,907 accounted for by foreign visitors), the increase being 10.1% over the preceding year.

Foreign motorists purchased *petrol coupons* covering 124,584,190 litres, the income being valued at 10,046,382,000 lire.

Compared to 1960 there was a marked contraction in the total litres of petrol sold and the relative income (18.6% and 20.9% respectively) but this is due to the reduction in the daily quantities of petrol made available to tourists who are now allowed 15 litres against the original thirty when entering Italy. There was a slight rise in the number of applications for coupons (+3.5%) which exceeded 900.000.

Visitors to *national museum and art galleries* totalled 11,028,007, this figure being 16.3% above that registered in 1960. Sojourn tax was estimated at 3,711,497,000 lire, this being an increase of 8.9%.

Between December 31, 1960 and December 31, 1961, hotels increased their accommodation by 8.2% to reach a total of 857, 932 available beds.

Table II - Visitors to Italy in 1960 and 1961
ACCORDING TO METHOD OF ENTRY

METHOD OF ENTRY	1960	1961	Variations			% of total movement
			Absolute	%		
Rail	4,288,622	4,451,133	162,511	*3.8*	23.8	23.5
Road	12,755,726	13,323,712	567,986	*4.5*	70.8	70.3
Sea	299,636	353,332	53,696	*17.9*	1.7	1.9
Air	666,127	807,065	140,938	*21.2*	3.7	4.3
Total	18,010,111	18,935,242	925,131	*5.1*	100.0	100.0

Examining method of entry into Italy, the greatest number of foreign visitors reached the borders by road (13,323,712), followed by those travelling by train (4,451,133), air (807,065) and sea

(353,332). Percentage composition is as follows: road - 70.8%; rail - 23.5%; air - 4.3%; sea - 1.9%.

Analysed according to country of origin, the largest increase in tourists visiting Italy in 1961 was registered by Germany with 4,781,087 units (corresponding to 25.25% of the composition of total movement). Switzerland follows with 3,401,894 (17.96%), France with 2,613,719 (13.8%) and Great Britain with 1,608,337 (8.5%). There was a contraction of 48.7% in the number of Austrian tourists who totalled 1,157,396, equal to 6.11% of the overall figure.

Of the non-European countries, the largest number of visitors came from the United States (940,401, equal to 4.97%). However, this figure was slightly less than that for 1960 (950,990), the contraction being estimated at 1.1%. On the other hand, there was a marked increase in the number of persons from Egypt, the figure being 21,781

Table III - Visitors to Italy in 1960 and 1961 according to nationality

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1960	1961	Variations		% of total
			Absolute	%	
Austria	2,254,989	1,157,396	— 1,097,593	— 48.7	6.11
Belgium	587,815	599,475	11,660	2.0	3.17
Denmark	308,886	373,312	64,426	20.9	1.97
Finland	62,112	85,191	23,079	37.2	0.45
France	2,167,096	2,613,719	446,623	20.6	13.89
Germany	4,665,410	4,781,087	115,677	2.5	25.25
Great Britain	1,491,127	1,608,337	117,210	7.9	8.49
Greece	134,978	153,647	18,669	13.8	0.81
Ireland	51,689	63,172	11,483	22.2	0.33
Low Countries	839,373	963,267	123,894	14.8	5.09
Luxembourg	120,166	130,031	9,865	8.2	0.69
Norway	103,907	137,442	33,535	32.3	0.73
Portugal	45,675	47,624	1,949	4.3	0.25
Spain	121,643	131,843	10,200	8.4	0.70
Sweden	252,432	299,304	46,872	18.6	1.58
Switzerland	2,707,486	3,401,984	694,498	25.7	1.39
Turkey	38,624	43,791	5,167	13.4	17.96
Yugoslavia	157,472	243,859	86,387	54.8	0.23
Other European nations	191,435	238,835	47,400	24.8	1.26
U.A.R.	18,188	21,781	3,593	19.8	0.11
South Africa	59,589	67,324	7,735	13.0	0.36
Canada	119,162	128,976	9,814	8.2	0.68
United States	950,990	940,401	— 10,589	— 1.1	4.97
Argentina	59,398	78,846	19,448	32.7	0.42
Brazil	53,534	53,868	334	0.6	0.28
Venezuela	31,981	33,484	1,503	4.7	0.18
India	23,356	24,477	1,121	4.8	0.13
Pakistan	7,182	8,977	1,795	25.0	0.05
Australia	115,029	125,197	10,168	8.8	0.66
New Zeland	32,117	41,601	9,484	29.5	0.22
Other non-European nations	237,270	336,994	99,724	42.0	1.78
Total	18,010,111	18,935,242	925,131	5.1	100.00

with a rise of 19.8% over the preceding year. There was also a definite rise in visitors from Argentina, the total being 78,846, equal to an increase of 32.7%. In conclusion, there were also larger numbers of tourists from New Zealand (41,661 units, 29.5% increase), Pakistan (8,977 units, 25% increase), South Africa (67,324 units, 13% increase) and Canada (128,976 units, 8.2% increase).

Heaviest tourist traffic is registered in the months of August (4,170,483), July (3,202,104), September (2,410,669), June (2,098,647), May (1,537,233) and April (1,246,344).

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TEACHING THE ARTS

The Inspectorate for Artistic Education and its activities in 1961

Under the general education programme in force in Italy, the teaching of the arts has its own particular structure, based on traditional values and the requirements of the modern world, a combination that has proved to be extremely fruitful and a ful answer to the dictates of such high-level training.

With a view to widening such a form of instruction, the Government decided upon the institution of an *Inspectorate for Artistic Education* in 1959, placing this body under the supervision of the Ministry for Public Instruction. Its chief task has been to increase the number and efficiency of schools and centres specializing in the various branches of the arts and to improve their teaching standards.

The Inspectorate has also been authorized to draw up plans for an organic reform of teaching methods to flank the general changes that are gradually being introduced into the Italian educational system. This is something that has become compulsory in view of the constant progress that society is making today.

Organization

Generally speaking, the Inspectorate is closely interested in making public opinion more interested in training in music and the arts, so that all members of the various social classes may have a clear understanding of the characteristics of the specialized training given and the possibilities awaiting those who obtain diplomas.

The increase in the number of students during the period 1958/59 and 1960/61 testifies eloquently to the success achieved by the Inspectorate.

YEAR	Art Lycees and Fine Arts Academies	Conservatories	Art Institutes and Schools	Total	Overall Increase
1958–59	3,971	4,324	14,266	22,561	—
1959–60	3,901	4,522	16,505	24,928	—
1960–61	4,873	4,562	17,480	26,915	4,364

COMPARISON SHOULD ALSO BE MADE FOR THE YEARS 1957/58 - 1961/62

TYPE OF SCHOOL	1957-58	1958-59		1959-60		1960-61		1961-62		Total % Increase
Art Lycees and Fine Arts Academies ...	9	9		9		11	+ 2	12	+ 1	
Conservatories	13	14	+ 1	14		14		14		
Art Institutes and Schools	70	70		81	+11	85	+ 4	94	+ 9	
	92	93	+ 1	104	+11	110	+ 6	120	+10	*30%*

Conservatories. These are concerned with training students in music, each section being under the supervision of one teacher and known as a " school " (e.g. school for violin, school for piano, etc.). The period of study varies according to the instrument or subject (composition — 10 years; conducting — 10 years; voice training — 5 years). Candidates wishing to undergo such training must have successfully passed 5th. grade elementary schooling.

The conservatories have great traditions and surpass the normal secondary school, offering educational facilities that are exceptional. At the present time, there are fourteen, mostly to be found in the regional capitals or the more important cities.

Much has been done to make teaching more efficient and embracing in view of the greater number of students now registered with these conservatories and stricter cultural and artistic requirements. Several of them have started new courses and, in order to give pupils a more complete education, special lectures have been introduced in addition to the normal teaching programme.

The State has shown its interest in musical education by subsidizing a number of schools that provide training but which are not directly under the public authorities. However, when the work of such schools is considered worthy of the highest recognition, the authorities officially accept them as being on the same level as the national conservatories, the structure and particular condition of the teaching staff being duly considered and respected.

During 1961/62, the public authorities conceded official recognition to the " V. Bellini " Institute of Music of Catania and the " E. Dell'Abaco " Institute of Music of Verona.

Art Lycees and Fine Arts Academies

Courses offered by the Art Lycees last for four years and are to be considered as a preliminary to admission to the Academies of Fine Arts.

Admission is based on examination that must demonstrate that the candidate possesses definite artistic and cultural gifts. Those students in possession of a secondary school diploma are only examined according to their artistic qualities.

The Academies of Fine Arts and the Art Lycees are responsable for training in the figurative arts and, in spite of limited financial backing, they achieve a very high level.

There has been a marked rise in the number of students attending classes in painting, scenography, etc. This increase demonstrates the growing interest of the younger generations in all forms of art and fact that such lycees and academies are able to improve their artistic ability and put them in touch with the world of contemporary art.

Many exhibitions of students' works have been arranged from time to time, attracting the interest of established art and cultural circles which are always searching for new talent. More often than not, the creation of the student reflects his or her personality and impressions and the influences of the excellent teachers who guide them.

Art Schools and Institutes

The origins of the art schools and institutes are very remote and they are always considered in the light of applied art. The Inspectorate has been interested in reorganizing this particular branch of teaching, modifying methods of instruction and providing more and better equipment and material.

The former three year course at art schools has now become a six year course and every effort has been made to harmonize art with technical ability. Nor should it be forgotten that the art schools and institutes help to maintain a branch that is of the utmost importance to national economy, for they encourage the learning of certain characteristic methods that would otherwise disappear completely and bring new life to local and traditional handicrafts.

The increase in the number of students attending these schools and institutes in 1960/61 was very marked, particularly for courses in metalwork, wood carving, designing, ceramics and painting.

Extra-scholastic activities

The exhibitions of the works of students attending art schools and institutes are considered to be of great importance. Pavilions have

been hired at both national and international fairs, including the Trieste World Fair, and the International Market-Fair of the Artisan Trades at Munich, where great success was achieved.

Such exhibitions point to the excellent training scheme in force and the creative and artistic capacity of the students. Additional valuable instruction is provided by the organization of special excursions which enable pupils to visit various towns and cities to view works of art and the tecnical methods in use. During 1961, several excursions were arranged to Turin on the occasion of the " Italia '61 " Exposition, so that students might have an opportunity of learning something more of the historical events that eventually led to the unity of Italy.

Trips are also arranged to other countries, in accordance with the financial possibilities of the schools and institutes concerned, since these enable pupils to meet new people, see new customs and generally widen their intellectual understanding.

Under the patronage of the Ministry of Public Instruction, the Musical Association for Juveniles (AGIMUS) is responsible for providing more embracing musical education in secondary schools of all grades and its achievements are many. In Rome and many other cities, the Association organizes symphony concerts, recitals of chamber music and performances of operas. These are generally preceded by a short lecture on the music and the composer.

AGIMUS has also been responsible for various courses in the History of Music at numerous Lycees and senior schools, accompanied by recorded recitals. These lectures are given for the purpose of widening students' knowledge of the History of Art.

TAKE NOTE

The address of the Editorial an Administrative Offices of this Magazine is now as follows:

Via Po, 14 - ROME

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Achievements in 1961

The Italian Radio and Television Corporation has maintained a constant growth over the past years and, by 1961, it had risen to fourth place in Europe as regards the number of radio license holders and third place for television. All branches of the Corporation worked smoothly during the year in question and there was a further improvement in the services offered.

On the technical side, there was a further expansion of the F/M network for the National Programme and 181 new transmitters were installed.

" Filodiffusione " (radio broadcasts over the telephone network) and recorded news bulletins over the automatic telephone lines were introduced to a further eight and four cities respectively and the number of communities now enjoying these services has risen to twelve for the former and 20 for the latter. During December, 2 new public studios and 4 recording studios were opened at Naples and others will be completed shortly.

The *network of the televised National Programme* has expanded with 116 new repeater stations brought into service and the second channel has been strengthened with the building of 13 transmitters and 1 repeater station.

The year 1961 was characterised by several projects concerning production studios and a new wing was opened in Milan which included a special department for news services. In Rome, the " Telescuola " (television broadcasts for schools) studios were completed. This building houses two studios and various offices and technical departments. A studio to which the public will be admitted has been added to the " Teatro delle Vittorie " and work has finished on a building that is to house the Television Technical Department and the moviolas of the News Department. The first television studio belonging to the RF-TV centre at Fuorigrotta (Naples) was bought into service while, at Turin, an auditorium originally served by a mobile van has been equipped with its own television installations.

During 1961, *radio broadcasts totalled* 44,772 hours, this being an increase of 4,332 hours over the preceding year. Programmes broadcast over the national network totalled 16,366 hours, over-seas services (including Nocturne from Italy) 13,804 hours and local programmes reached 14,602 hours. There were 2,084 programmes of opera,

symphony and chamber music, 351 plays and 857 reviews and variety features broadcast over the home networks.

Television programmes rose from 3,503 hours registered in 1960 to 3,974 hours in 1961, an increase of 471 hours. These included 174 plays, 171 review and variety programmes and 105 light music features.

The well-established "*Telescuola*" again registered excellent results. With the conclusion of the first three-year cycle of lessons, first grade vocational training has been replaced, as from October 1961, with first grade secondary school education. Broadcasts for second and third grade vocational training will continue until the cycle is completed. The special programme for adult illiterates "It's Never too Late" ("*Non è mai troppo tardi*") is now flanked by another that caters for semi-illiterates while the special feature "*Tribuna Elettorale*" (Voters' Forum), which was launched on the occasion of the local elections held in November 1960, was altered in 1961 and became a permanent item known as "*Tribuna Politica*" (Political Forum).

Table I - Number and Density of Radio and Television License Holders at December 31, 1961

GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS	Ordinary No.	Special No.	Total		Density		Increase	
			No.	% of total	per 100 families	per 1,000 inhabs.	No.	%
Radio								
North	4,606,174	102,233	4,708,407	*55.47*	*76.87*	*208.7*	252,006	*5.65*
Central	1,646,085	31,128	1,677,213	*19.76*	*72.22*	*178.5*	101,653	*6.45*
South	1,395,424	19,930	1,415,354	*16.68*	*47.64*	*110.–*	89,250	*6.73*
Insular	677,106	9,780	686,886	*8.09*	*43.72*	*108.7*	39,583	*6.11*
Italy	8,324,789	163,071	8,487,860	*100.—*	*65.35*	*165.9*	482,492	*6.03*
Television								
North	1,367,535	69,155	1,436,690	*52.02*	*23.46*	*63.7*	344,521	*31.54*
Central	616,346	18,286	634,632	*22.98*	*27.33*	*67.5*	135,331	*27.10*
South	475,378	9,742	485,120	*17.57*	*16.33*	*37.7*	108,331	*28.75*
Insular	200,225	5,071	205,296	*7.43*	*13.07*	*32.5*	50,010	*32.20*
Italy	2,659,484	102,254	2,761,738	*100.—*	*21.26*	*54.–*	638,193	*30.05*

Undoubtedly, the most important event of the year was the introduction of a second channel which has brought Italy among that restricted number of European nations — Great Britain and the German Federal Republic — able to offer viewers a wide selection of programmes.

The year in question witnessed a considerable rise in the number of *radio license holders*. At the end of 1961, these were estimated at 8,487,860, this being an increase of 482,492 units, equal to 6.03%. Television licenses totalled 2,761,738 at the same date, the rise being 638,193 units equal to 30.05%. In absolute figures, the expansion in radio license holders is the most marked of the past five years while that concerning television is the highest recorded since the service first came into operation. Percentage increases in radio license holders were heaviest in the South and Central regions, but applications for television licenses were more numerous in northen and insular Italy. However, percentage figures registered in the main geographical regions for both radio and television licenses were not really substantially different to the national average so far registered.

Table II - Radio and Television License Holders in European Nations at December 31, 1960

NATION	Radio		Television
	No.	Density per 1,000 inhabs.	No.
Austria	2,169,660	310.–	191,614
Belgium	3,045,868	310.3	597,857
Bulgaria	1,383,758	185.–	3,500
Czechoslovakia	4,325,316	316.6	794,809
Denmark	2,064,636	450.9	541,958
Finland	1,238,559	275.8	92,534
France (including Algeria)	13,538,508	277.5	1,953,754
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	15,891,885	283.7	4,616,124
Germany (Dem. Rep.)	6,609,100	382.1	967,400
Greece	671,446	83.9	—
Hungary	2,208,500	220.9	103,658
Iceland	49,764	292.7	—
Ireland	494,452	170.6	—
Italy (a)	8,487,860	165.9	2,761,738
Low Countries	3,927,238	340.2	801,448
Luxembourg	105,474	326.5	7,500
Norway	1,070,023	299.6	48,572
Poland	5,693,783	191.5	424,307
Portugal	870,422	93.7	46,053
Spain	2,960,535	98.3	250,000
Sweden	3,773,483	505.1	1,029,797
Switzerland	1,580,374	292.1	128,956
Turkey	1,259,328	49.4	—
United Kingdom	15,163,169	290.–	11,062,984
U.R.S.S. (b)	46,000,000	216.9	4,000,000
Yugoslavia	1,583,570	84.8	18,610

(a) At 31-12-1961.
(b) At 31-12-1959.

Regions showing the greatest density (per 1,000 inhabitants) of radio license holders were Piedmont (232.0), Liguria (227.5) and Lombardy (225.5), minimum figures being registered for Calabria

(84.7) and Basilicata (86.2). The greatest density of television license occurs in Latium (89.6), Liguria (84.5) and Lombardy (76.9) with minimum in Basilicata (20) and Calabria (23.7). Compared with other European nations, the density of radio license holders continues to be somewhat low but, as far as television is concerned, is among the highest and above that registered in such countries as France, Switzerland, Austria and the Soviet Union.

Analysis of the 1961 television production programme and the number of hours devoted to specific types of entertainment provides the following picture:

	Hours	%
Cultural and General Entertainment:		
Drama	232	*5.9*
Opera, Symphony and Chamber Music	70	*1.8*
Variety, Reviews, Light Music	279	*7.0*
Childrens' Programmes	348	*8.6*
High-level Cultural Features	400	*10.1*
Educational	1,066	*26.8*
Films and Documentaries	226	*5.7*
	2,621	*65.9*
Informative:		
News Bulletins	448	*11.3*
Current Events	308	*7.8*
Sport	335	*8.4*
	1,091	*27.5*
Other programmes (announcements, intervals, publicity. etc.)	262	*6.6*
Total	3,974	*100.0*

The Italian Radio and Television Corporation devoted a great deal of attention to *international relations* in 1961, widening its radio and television exchange scheme and providing more technical aid to the African states. One of the outstanding events of the year was the " *International Congress of Radio Corporations* " which was promoted by the Italian Radio (R.A.I.) on behalf of the " Union Europeenne de Radiodiffusion " and held in Rome on December 3-9, 1961. Delegates were called upon to discuss the question of " *Radio and Television Programmes for Schools* ". Eighty two Radio and Television Corporations of 65 nations were represented by 191 delegates and numerous observers and the ensuing talks permitted an extremely useful exchange of information and ideas between persons responsible for arranging and compiling programmes for schools in all parts of the world.

THE PRESS IN ITALY

Press Legislation and Copyright. Correspondents. Newspapers

In spite of competition from modern information media (radio, films and television), the press in Italy is still the main instrument for circulating ideas and opinions and the freedom it enjoys reflects the democratic nature of the political and juridical system in force. The Italian authorities only intervene in press matters for the purpose of ensuring complete liberty for all or when certain specific abuses, contrary to legislation in act, are noted.

Article 21 of the Italian Constitution, which came into force on January 1, 1948, is quite explicit over the question of information. It says:

" All are entitled freely to express their thoughts by word of mouth, in writing and by all other means of communication.

" The press may not be subjected to any authority or censorship ".

" Distraint is allowed only by order of the judicial authorities, for which motives must be given, in the case of offences as definitely laid down by the press law, or in the case of violation of the provisions which the said law prescribes for identifying responsible parties.

In such cases, in matters of absolute urgency and when the immediate intervention of the judicial authorities is not possible, distraint may be applied to the periodical press by officers of the judicial police, who shall communicate the matter to the judicial authorities within 24 hours. If the said judicial authorities do not ratify the measure within the next twenty four hours, the distraint is withdrawn and is null and void.

" The law may prescribe, by means of provisions of a general nature, that the financial sources of a periodical publication be made known.

" Printed publications, performances and all other manifestations contrary to morality are forbidden.

" The law lays down proper provisions for preventing and repressing all violations ".

The Italian Constitution, therefore, guarantees the right to express opinions in the freest possible manner. It refers to all methods of such expression without imposing any limits and guarantees this right

to all private citizens, irrespective of nationality (Italian or foreign) or the status that these may have within a community or the functions connected with such status.

Closely concerned with the freedom of the press, constitutional norms repeat the principles contained in the Albertine Statute of 1848 and tacitly condemn all forms of censorship or authority generally widely used by dictatorships. As normally happens in the case of all constitutional norms, they refer to specific legislation concerning freedom of the press and are limited to offering general guarantees against distraint. They also provide rulings — repeated in the Code of Penal Law and in international conventions — relative to the printing and publication of anything that is contrary to public morality. The authorities are also given specific powers concerning the publication of sources of capital enjoyed by the press, a faculty that has not yet been the object of special legislation.

The new Italian Constitution of January 1948 did away with the limitations introduced during the fascist period and the temporary regulations in force after the armistice. These required that all publications, periodical or otherwise, be subjected to authorization on the part of the Prefects, a system that substituted the dictates of the 1848 Statute and laws that successively came into force. The Constituent Assembly was responsible for approving Press Law No. 47, February 8, 1948 which was published in the " Official Gazette " of February 20, 1948. Owing to the urgent desire to put an end to the temporary limits imposed and to adhere to the principles of the new Constitution, this law only contained partial rulings mostly concerned daily newspapers and periodical magazines. It embraced but a part of the opinions drafted by the special Commission set up by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and, therefore, failed to cover various regulations of an important nature, including those dealing with distraint. This means that, sooner or later, the authorities will have to consider the drafting of new legislation that is organic and objective.

Legislation concerning the press embraces the following items:

a) the safeguarding of the press against arbitrary interference on the part of the public authorities, in harmony with the requirements of democratic forms of government, preventing unnecessary censorship and removing obstacles that impede publication of newspapers and periodicals;

b) objectively and severely repressing, through the courts, any abuses on the part of the press that may cause damage to private persons or the community;

c) instituting a number of formalities and precautions (period and method of founding and organization of a periodical or newspaper, title and characteristics, name of proprietor and chief editor, moral requisites of executives) which will enable action to be taken in the case of any abuses that may be committed and which cause damage to others;

d) individualizing the penal responsibility of the person guilty of an offence committed through the medium of the press and also that, in the case of periodical publications, of the editor or editors concerned since these are obliged to control the items that they publish. In the case of the daily press, the editor or compositor, should the author be unknown, are considered responsible. Under civil law, both editors and proprietors shall be held to pay damages if sentenced for press offences;

e) preventing distraint prior to sentence being passed by a court and limiting such distraint to specific cases that have exceptionally serious consequences on public order or morality;

f) adjusting the necessarily severe laws on libel, as foreseen in the Penal Code (which does not accept factual proof as evidence in favour of the accused) so that the plaintiff may have every chance to be fully rehabilitated and the press be constraind to maintain its news services and criticism within correct limits. The plaintiff may also have the faculty of bringing the person charged with libel before a special court should both parties previously agree to this;

g) carefully and tacitly controlling compulsory delivery of copies of printed matter to the competent departments, according to regulations governing the right of the public authorities and private citizens to receive objective information and intellectual, cultural and scientific media.

Italian legislation on the press is, to all intents, extremely liberal and intervention only takes place when the principles of freedom are abused or when offences foreseen by the Penal Code or special regulations are committed. Some of these relate to illegal printing, unauthorized sale, distribution or publication of printed matter or drawings and illustration, arbitrary publication of evidence concerning penal proceedings and sale of printed matter and illustrations that are contrary to the dictates of public morality. Other offences include those against the State itself (contempt, particularly against institutional organs), offences against the leaders of foreign states and their representatives, offences against the State religion, encouragement of crime and instigation to disobey the law, etc.

A most important innovation in the 1948 press law is that concerning the severe control of publications for children and adolescents. Severe penalties are contemplated in the case of persons publishing any printed matter that may endanger the moral upbringing of children or adolescents or which may incite them to corruption, crime or suicide or which may be considered as excessively imaginative.

All press offences are immediately brought before the court within the locality in which the printed matter concerned is published, unless the Court of Assises shall be considered more competent.

The norms on the sequestration of newspapers and other publications are also of fundamental importance. They establish that no distraint is possible unless an express order is given by the legal authorities. The only exceptions are publications that are considered obscene or contrary to public morals, including those dealing with birth control and abortions. In such cases, the legal authorities may call for immediate sequestration while waiting for the court to try the individuals concerned.

Copyright

Copyright is dealt with in Law No. 633, April 22, 1941 and Law No. 1369, May 18, 1942 which provide an author with exclusive rights to publication and sales up to fifty years from the date of his death.

As far as the periodical press is concerned, the law establishes that the " author ", in the case of a newspaper or magazine (considered as collective), shall be the editor and states that economic benefits shall be enjoyed by him. However, individual subscribers shall be permitted to publish any of their articles elsewhere, duly observing the agreements reached or, failing this, the requirements of law. Among other things, the editor of a newspaper has the right, unless established otherwise, to modify the article to suit the nature and characteristics of the publication, while the author shall have the right to publish the said article in other magazines or papers. Generally speaking, no limitations are placed on the reproduction of material already published elsewhere as long as particulars are included and the said reproduction has not been expressly forbidden and does not represent illegal competition with the original work. No limitations are placed on the reproduction of information or news of a journalistic character as long as it does not exceed professional requirements.

Personal consent is needed for the publication of photographs of individuals, unless these be holders of public office, persons in the public eye or persons related to matters of public interest that have

taken place in public. Exclusive rights of publications, however, belong to the photographer or his representative and last for a period of twenty years. Names of newspapers and periodicals are also protected by law and become public domain only after a period of two years has elapsed from the time publication ceased.

All writings protected by copyright laws are registered with the *Copyright Department* of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. The Department is responsible for a special, public register which provides evidence, unless proof to the contrary is provided, as to the existence of the work concerned. Failure to register does not prejudice the right to copyright or the rights resulting from international conventions. As far as the latter are concerned, Italy is a member of the International Union for the Safeguarding of Literary and Artistic Publications, instituted under an agreement signed at Bern in 1886 and, under Law No. 248, February 15, 1953, ratified the new text of the said agreement, approved during the Brussels Conference of 1948.

Journalists and Press Institutions

Journalism as a profession has long been recognized in Italy and, in the same way as other categories, entry is subject to membership of a recognized body. This was established in Royal Decree No. 84, February 26, 1928, successively modified by Decree No. 302, October 23, 1944 which authorized a special Commission to draft regulations. This Commission sits at the *Ministry of Justice* and is an administrative and consultive body that decides on registration of candidates, transfers and removal and all other questions concerning the professional status of the journalist.

With regard to professional safeguards, Law No. 262, March 13, 1958 is quite clear when it states that " recognition of professional qualities... may only be conferred in accordance with the cases and dictates foreseen by law ". This means that special penal action may be taken against persons who, without possessing the right, assume qualifications pertaining to the profession of journalist or use such qualifications without official registration.

At the present time, the register of professional journalists is divided into three categorie: " professional ", " trainees " and " publicists ". Persons wishing to be registered, must be Italian citizens and have a clean record. Those wishing for registration in the " professional " category must be over 21 years of age and have exercised the profession of journalist for a minimum of eighteen months. The " *trainee* " category includes persons who, although working as

journalists, have not exercised the profession for more than eighteen months or who have reached the age of twenty one years. When these limits are reached, the persons concerned may request registration in the " professional " category but must present the approval of the editor of the daily newspaper, periodical or news agency with which they are employed. The term " publicist " is applied to those who, although working as journalists, are not exclusively employed in this profession. A " *special category* " contains the names of those persons who assume editorship of highly technical or scientific publications (excluding sport, motion pictures, etc.).

Foreign residents in Italy may act as journalists for Italian newspapers or periodicals, as long as they are over twenty one years of age and have not been found guilty of any offences that might prejudice registration.

Union organization is quite separate from the professional structure. *The Federazione Nazionale della Stampa Italiana* (the Italian National Press Federation), whose headquarters are at Corso Vittorio Emanuele 21, Rome, was founded in 1908 and reorganized on June 7, 1944, following the second world war.

While other labour categories in Italy belong to different trade union organizations, journalists are members of but one federation (leaving aside the political tendencies of individual members) and this enables them to safeguard their interests far better in discussions with employers' associations.

The F.N.S.I. consists of a series of regional and inter-regional press associations whose representatives form the National Council. The Federation also embraces associations and unions covering specific branches of journalism such as: the " Sindacato Stampa Parlamentare " (Palazzo Montecitorio, Rome), the " Unione Stampa Sportiva Italiana " (Milan, Via Sandro Sandri 2), the " Associazione Giornalisti Stenografi Italiani ", (Milan, Via Monte Santo 7, the " Sindacato Nazionale Giornalisti Cinematografici Italiani " (Rome, Via Basento 52/d), the " Unione Stampa Turistica Italia " (Florence, Palazzo Strozzi), the " Associazione Stampa Medica Italiana " (Naples, Via del Parco Margherita 18), the " Associazione Giornalisti Italiani della Radio e Televisione " (Rome, Via del Babuino 9) and the " Sindacato Romano Giornalisti Fotografi " (Rome).

There are several other organizations that are not affiliated to the F.N.S.I. These include: the " Associazione Italiana della Stampa Tecnica e Scientifica e Periodica " (Milan, Via Meravigli 11) and the " Foreign Press Club " (Rome, Via della Mercede 54).

One of the most outstanding achievements of Italian journalists has been the founding of the *Istituto Nazionale di Previdenza dei Gior-*

nalisti Italiani. Created in 1926 and one of the first social security organizations to operate on behalf of the press, it originally had a cooperative form and a structure similar to the " Casse Pie di Previdenza ". Under Law No. 1564, December 20, 1951, substantial modifications were made and the Institute now provides widespread assistance to professional journalists — old age and disablement pensions, widows and orphans benefits, unemployment and sickness benefits, free hospital treatment, homes for retired journalists, loans, scholarships, etc.

The F.N.S.I. is flanked by another association known as the *Federazione Italiana Editori Giornali* which resulted from a merger, in 1922, between the Union Editori Giornali Alta Italia (founded in 1920) the Unione Editori di Roma and a similar organization in southern Italy. Initially, the three associations exclusively represented the interests of newspaper proprietors but, on reaching a national scale, membership was extended to editors of periodicals and, in 1935, the press agencies. After the war, the F.I.E.G. (Rome, Via Piemonte 64 - Milan, Via Chiovasso 4) also underwent reorganization. All agreements concerning the employment of journalists are stipulated between the Federazione Italiana Editori Giornali and the Federazione Nazionale della Stampa Italiana.

Publicity

Publicity is very important in the press world and particularly so in the case of the daily newspapers. Under present market conditions in Italy, considered in relation to production costs and the political importance of a relatively low price, no newspaper would every succeed in making a profit or even balancing its books without publicity. This is particularly so in the case of those newspaper that call themselves " independent " of all parties or political backing.

As far as administrative mechanism is concerned, publicity in the daily press is largely handled by four companies, generally through agreements stipulated with the major newspapers. Very few Italian papers have a special office dealing with publicity and those that do represent about 20% of total circulation.

One of the said companies, the " Società per la Pubblicità in Italia " (S.P.I.), plays a leading role in this field for it serves about 70 dailies with a total circulation of 3 million copies. The company has no political bias; indeed, it handles publicity for 7 newspapers of the extreme left wing and about 49 independent papers. The other companies in this field are the " Manzoni " of Milan, hand-

ling business for 28 daily papers, in the north, the " Società Pubblicità Editoriale " (S.P.E.) of Milan, and the " Società Internazionale Pubblicità " (S.I.P.) of Rome.

The S.I.P.R.A. is chiefly concerned with radio and television publicity.

On a slightly lower scale is the " Utenti Pubblicità Italiana " (U.P.A.) of Milan.

All publicity companies are members of the Federazione Italiana Pubblicità (Milan, Palazzo Duomo 19) which has regional offices at Turin, Genoa, Naples, and Rome (c/o S.P.I., Via del Parlamento 9).

The F.I.P. is responsible for drafting regulations and safeguarding the growth of publicity in all its multiple forms, assisting professional publicity experts and companies specializing in publicity and giving opinions on moral and ethical questions and union and social welfare matters. The Federation is a private organization that embraces a series of national associations and is a member of the C.E.O.P. (European Community of Pubblicity Organizations).

Newspapers and Periodicals

Following the disastrous events of the war and the post-war period, the daily and periodical press in Italy underwent complete reorganization. During the Resistance period, some of the old party papers of democratic or anti-fascist inspiration, such as " *Avanti* ", " *Il Popolo* ", " *L'Unità* " and " *La Voce Repubblicana* " had been published clandestinely but, when hostilities finally ended a large number of new papers began to appear. These included " *Giustizia e Libertà* " of the Action Party, " *Ricostruzione* " of the Democratic Labour Party, " *Risorgimento Liberale* " of the Italian Liberal Party and " *Italia Nuova* " of the Monarchist Party.

The Daily Press

With the return to a normal political situation and less turbulent living conditions, newspapers of a more objective nature began to flank the official party organs. There was also a sudden surge of the old, traditional dailies, many of which had links with the Italian Risorgimento. In order of seniority they included: " *La Gazzetta di Mantova* ", " *La Gazzetta di Parma* ", " *Il Corriere Mercantile* " (Genoa), " *La Gazzetta del Popolo* " and " *La Stampa* " (Turin), " *La Gazzetta dell'Emilia* " (Modena), " *Il Giornale di Sicilia* " (Palermo), " *Roma* " (Naples), " *L'Arena* " (Verona), etc. Naturally, there was also a return to such big dailies as "*Il Corriere della*

Sera " (Milan), " *Il Secolo XIX* " (Genoa), " *Il Gazzettino* " (Venice), " *Il Resto di Carlino* " (Bologna), " *La Nazione* " (Florence), " *Il Messaggero* " and " *Il Giornale d'Italia* " (Rome), " *Il Mattino* " (Naples), " *Il Piccolo* " (Trieste) and " *L'Ora* " (Palermo). In addition, there were several new ones that have still maintained their popularity, such as " *Il Tempo* " and " *Il Momento Sera* " (Rome) and " *Il Corriere di Informazione* ", " *Il Corriere Lombardo* ", " *La Notte* " and " *Il Giorno* " of Milan, all of them independent.

The growing complexity of modern press organization and increasing public demand for foreign news, together with greater interest in a wide variety of topics and forms of entertainment, have all favoured the success of the so-called " non-partisan press " which is officially unconnected with the political parties and more closely linked to economic and industrial circles capable of supplying its needs.

At the present time, 93 dailies are published in Italy with a total circulation of five million copies. Of these, 5 specialize in economic matters ("*24 Ore* ", " *Il Sole* " of Milan, " *L'Avvisatore Marittimo* " of Genoa and " *Il Globo* " and " *Ore 12* " of Rome). Another four deal with all branches of sport (" *Tuttosport* " of Turin, " *La Gazzetta dello Sport* " of Milan, " *Stadio* " of Bologna and " *Il Corriere dello Sport* " of Rome). Three are published in foreign languages ("*Dolomiten* " of Bolzano in German; " *Primorski Dnevnik* " of Trieste, in Slav; " *Rome Daily American* ", (in English), of Rome.

It is interesting to observe that of the 93 daily newspapers mentioned, 54 are published in northern Italy (including Emilia), 23 in central Italy and 16 in southern and insular Italy. Thirty of the Italian dailies are concentrated in the cities of Rome and Milan, followed by Genoa and Naples with five each and Turin and Bologna with four. Evidently this distribution reflects the political, economic and social structure of the country. However, there are other factors linked to the needs of the modern newspaper industry, that must not be undervalued and which explain why no less than 62 provincial capitals do not possess their own daily paper. They also partially explain why circulation figures are somewhat low when compared to those of other countries. Factors of demographic density, culture and education and situations arising from disparity of economic and social levels between regions all have a certain influence. Furthermore, the growing industrialization of the newspaper industry is such that small daily newspapers would find it difficult to support the heavy financial drain on their resources.

In addition it must be remembered that:

1. the small provinces have their local press, with news sheets published once or twice a week and dealing problems of local interest;

2. national dailies often carry pages devoted to regional or local affairs and such papers, with their wealth of news and information can always defeat any local competition;

3. weekly magazines are constantly increasing their circulation and these carry sufficient news and photographs to satisfy the general public;

4. the enormous growth of television and its news services has filled many gaps in the furnishing of information, particularly in the provinces and less favoured areas.

From a political viewpoint, all the parties represented in Parliament have one or more newspapers, most of them published in Rome, which may be considered as their official organs. The Christian Democrat and Communist parties also control other publications which are not officially held to be party papers in the strict sense of the word.

The official newspapers of the political parties are as follows:

Christian Democrat Party - " *Il Popolo* " of Rome.

Communist Party - " *L'Unità* " published in Rome and Milan.

Republican Party - " *La Voce Repubblicana* " of Rome.

Social Democrat Party - " *La Giustizia* " of Rome.

Socialist Party - " *L'Avanti* " of Rome, " *L'Avanti* " of Milan and " *Il Lavoro Nuovo* " of Genoa.

Others include: " *Dolomiten* (South Tyrol Popular Party) published at Bolzano, in German; " *Roma* " (Democratic Party of Monarchist Unity), published at Naples - two morning and one evening edition; " *Napoli-Notte* " (Democrat Party of Monarchist Unity); " *Il Secolo d'Italia* " (Italian Social Movement) published in Rome. The Liberal Party is the only political movement that does not have an official daily paper, limiting itself to a weekly edition called " *La Tribuna* " of Rome. However, its opinions are mostly supported by the " independent " press.

The political opinions of " *Il Popolo* " are shared by several other newspapers which have common editors and foreign correspondents. These are: " *Giornale del Mattino* " of Florence, " *Corriere del Giorno* " of Taranto, " *La Gazzetta del Popolo* " of Turin and " *L'Adige* " of Trento. The political trends of the Communist newspaper

" *L'Unità* " are repeated by " *Stasera* " of Milan, " *L'Ora* " of Palermo and " *Paese* " and " *Paese Sera* " of Rome, newspapers which also share certain of their services and correspondents.

Mention must also be made of a chain of newspapers that (apart from the " *L'Osservatore Romano* ", published by the Vatican City) directly or indirectly express the opinions of official Catholic circles and draw on the same press services. This chain consists of: " *L'eco di Bergamo* ", " *L'Avvenire d'Italia* " of Bologna with local editions at Ferrara (" *Avvenire Padano* ") and Verona (" *Corriere del Mattino* "), " *L'Ordine* " of Como, " *Il Nuovo Cittadino* " of Genoa, " *L'Italia* " of Milan and " *Il Quotidiano* " of Rome.

However, the greater part of the Italian press (about 70%) must be considered as independent. This high figure registered by the independent press stands out all the more when it is realized that the newspapers concerned all have an individual circulation of over 100,000 copies. Returning to the " independent press " it is important never to accept this term in the absolute sense, since the size of some of the papers (sales and publicity are not sufficient in themselves to cover costs) mean that they must have some external aid. This explains the great influence of economic circles on the daily press, powerful financial and industrial groups in particular, and their anxiety to obtain direct of indirect control of news and information services.

One of the most original characteristics of the Italian daily press is its " *third page* " (with its articles of famous writers) which is devoted to cultural questions that are discussed and commented upon by persons who are highly qualified. The inclusion of such a page means that the newspaper is not purely a source of political information but something that can also offer articles of literary and artistic interest, thus helping to raise the cultural level of the general public. In this manner, Italian dailies differ considerably from foreign newspapers which normally publish a weekly or monthly supplement dealing with books, art and other subjects.

The " *third page* " has, in the past, been of great attraction to Italian authors and critics and it is still considered to be of marked importance. But, even in Italy, there is now a strong tendency to introduce one or two weekly supplements. Some of them deal with radio and television programmes and features and sport or motoring problems, competing with the specialized magazines that cover such matters.

When considering the press, it is not possible to ignore the *news agencies* which provide the dailies with despatches dealing with domestic and foreign affairs. The most important of these agencies

in Italy is A.N.S.A. — a cooperative organization of newspaper editors — which has a network of correspondents all over Italy and throughout the world, with teleprinter services in the more important towns at home and abroad. It also exchanges news items with the leading foreign news agencies. However, there are several other Italian news agencies that have grown considerably in the past few years, such as the " Agenzia Giornalistica Italia " (A.G.I.).

During the post-war period there has been an impressive expansion in the number of minor agencies, which act as intermediary organs in the collection of news. More than 200 daily press releases and bulletins are published daily, the majority in Rome, and delivered to the various press offices. A large number of such agencies — which provide comments on daily affairs, rather than supply news items — are, or state themselves to be, representatives of political parties or movements or even individual politicians and offer comments on the political situation according to the opinions of their backers. Others are the result of personal iniative, often speculative, and have but little importance.

The speedy and economic reception and delivery of news from domestic and foreign sources is handled by two companies — " *Radiostampa* " and " *Telestampa* " — whose clients include all the large Italian dailies, foreign newspapers in Italy and the A.N.S.A. and ITALIA news agencie. They are merely a vehicle for they neither manipulate or edit news, limiting themselves to passing it on to newspapers. A special aggreement has been stipulated with the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications giving the two companies exclusive rights to operate a highly specialized service at low cost.

Flanking the dailies, the *periodical press* is becoming increasingly important with its strong circulation and penetration, due very largely to extensive photographic services. This branch of the press is of great importance and in a constant state of transformation; it is sufficient to say that there are over 7,000 periodicals in Italy and a further 100 are registered each month. Others disappear but not necessarily replaced at the same rhythm. These rapid variations are to be found particularly among local periodicals of a general news and political flavour, and those that are published on an individual basis. On the other hand, there are many of a high cultural level that are more than fifty years old. Indeed, some have been published over more than a century (e.g. the " Nuova Antologia " is now in its 97th. year and " La Civiltà Cattolica " first made its appearance 112 years ago). In the field of arts, literature, history, law, economy and the many branches of science, Italian magazines continue an

ancient and worthy tradition, keeping abreast of progress in all branches of learning.

Less numerous, but having wider circulation, are those published by the political parties themselves and which are somewhat larger. Among these are the weekly " *La Discussione* " and " *Italiamondo cronache* " of the Christian Democrat Party, " *Vie Nuove* " of the Communist Party, " *Nuovo Meridiano* " of the Italian Social Movement and several provincial periodicals.

Those periodicals offering more general new items and with strong circulation include " *Oggi* " " *Settimana Incom* " and " *L'Europeo* " (Rizzoli), " *Epoca* " (Mondadori), " *Tempo* ", " *Visto* " and " *Successo* " (Palazzi), " *Gente* " (Rusconi), " *Settimo Giorno* " (Vitaliano), " *Rotosei* " and " *Le Ore* ", plus two very old illustraded weekly publications " *La Domenica del Corriere* " (published by the " *Corriere della Sera* ") and " *La Tribuna Illustrata* ". These weekly periodicals contain news on current events and articles of general interest. Their main objective is to offer items that appeal to a wide public and they rarely assume any marked political attitude although most of them have a common anti-communist outlook that ranges from the extreme right wing (" *Gente* ") to centre-right wing and centre.

There are, however, some weekly illustrated publications that have a definite political approach and enjoy strong circulation. They are: " *L'Espresso* ", " *Il Mondo* " and " *Il Punto* ", favouring the centre-left wing, " *Orizzonti* " (Catholic) and " *Lo Specchio* " (right wing).

Over the past few years, there has been a marked increase in the popularity of women's and children's magazines and those that offer a variety of information and short stories. Most of these are published by the large companies - Mondadori; for example, is responsible for " *Grazia* ", " *Arianna* ", " *Bolero* ", " *Confidenza* ", " *Selezione* ", " *Topolino* ", " *Storia Illustrata* ", " *Segretissimo* ", " *Gialli Mondadori* ", " *Urania* ", " *Albi di Falco* ", " *Albi Rosa* " - Rizzoli for: " *Annabella* ", " *La Donna* ", " *Novella* ", " *Bella* ", " *Sorrisi e Canzoni* ", " *Luna Park* ", " *Terra e Vita* ", " *Domenica Quiz* ", " *Calcio* ", " *Sogno* ", " *Sette ruote* ", " *Scienza e Vita* " - Palazzi; for " *Gioia* " and " *Rakam* " - Ottavia Vitaliano; for " *Novella Film* " and " *Eva* " - Del Duca for " *Confessioni* ", " *Intimità* " and " *Gran Hotel* ".

" *Amica* " (edited by the newspaper " *Corriere della Sera* ", is a magazine that gives particular attention to household and family problems while " *Alba* ", the only periodical of this type to be published in Turin, addresses itself to Catholic women.

The political parties are again represented among this particular

type of periodical - " *Civitas* " (Christian Democrats), " *La Tribuna* " (Liberals), " *Rinascita* " (Communists), " *Mondo operaio* " (Socialists) and " *Critica Sociale* " (Social Democrats). Although these are the most important, there are others dealing with all types of problems: " *Problemi della Pace e del Socialismo* " (Communists), " *Problemi del Socialismo* " (Socialists), " *Cronache Meridionali* " (Communists). All the above are printed in Rome with the exception of " *Critica Sociale* " and " *Problemi del Socialismo* " (Milan) and " *Cronache Meridionali* " (Naples).

Among the most important periodicals dealing with political, economic and social affairs as seen by Catholic circles are: " *Aggiornamenti Sociali* " (Milan) and " *La Civiltà Cattolica* " (Rome), both belonging to the Society of Jesus, " *Esperienze Sociali e politiche* " (Rome), " *Idea* " (Rome), " *Il Nuovo Osservatore Politico Economico Sociale* " (Rome), " *Orientamenti Sociali* " (Rome), " *Prospettive Meridionali* (Rome), " *Rassegna di Politica e Storia* " (Rome), " *Quaderni di Azione Sociale* " (Rome), " *Economia e Storia* " (Milan), " *Stato Sociale* " (Rome), " *Studium* " (Rome), " *Testimonianze* " (Florence), " *Vita e Pensiero* " (Milan) and " *Rivista Internazionale di Scienze Sociali* " (Milan). The last two are published by the Sacred Heart University, Milan.

Lay opinions, with a slight social tendency, are expressed by the following, which generally support the centre-left wing: " *Comunità* " (Milan), " *Il Mulino* " (Bologna), " *Il Ponte* " (Florence), " *Nord e Sud* " (Naples), " *Il Paradosso* " (Milan), " *Critica d'oggi* " (Rome), " *Tempi Moderni* " (Rome), " *Tempo Presente* " (Rome) and " *Passato e Presente* " (Rome).

Liberal ideas are represented by " *Vita* " (Rome), " *Mondo Economico* " (Milan), " *L'Illustrazione Italiana* " (Milan), " *Rivista di Politica Economica* " (Rome), " *Fortuna* " (Rome), " *Il Mese* " (Milan) and " *Il Borghese* " (right wing).

Those magazines specializing in world problems include: " *Esteri* " (Rome, published every two weeks), " *Relazioni Internazionali* " (Milan, weekly), " *Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali* " (Florence, quarterly) and " *La Comunità Internazionale* " (Rome, quarterly).

The periodicals dealing with European affairs are: " La Comunità Economica Europea ", " Giovane Europa ", " Iniziativa Europea ", " Integrazione Europea " " Taccuino d'Europa " (all from Rome and monthly), " L'Italia nel Mercato Comune " (Rome, weekly) and " Selezione MEC " (Milan, monthly).

The following chiefly concern themselves with literary questions: " *Nuova Antologia* ", " *Belfagor* ", " *Europa Letteraria* ", " *La Fiera Letteraria* ", " *Nuovi Argomenti* ", " *Ulisse* ", " *L'Approdo*

Letterario ", " *Cynthia* ", " *Giornale Storico della Letteratura Italiana* ", " *Itinerari* ", " *Letteratura* ", " *Letteratura Moderna* ", " *Persona* ", " *Il Verri* " and " *Humanitas* ".

In conclusion, publishing problems and books are dealt with by " *Libri e Riviste d'Italia* ", " *Amor di Libro* ", " *L'Italia che Scrive* ", " *Leggere* ", " *Letture* ", " *Il Ragguaglio Librario* ", " *Il Libro Cattolico* ", " *Accademie* " and " *Biblioteche d'Italia* ".

CONVERSION TABLES

LENGTH

1 mm = 0.03937 ins.
1 cm = 0.3937 ins.
1 m = 39.37 ins.
1 m = 3.281 feet.
1 m = 1.0936 yds.
1 km = 0.62137 Statute miles.
1 km = 3.280.8 feet.
1 km = 0.5396 nautical miles.

WEIGHT

1 hg = 3.527 oz (avoirdupois)
1 kg = 2.2046 lbs (avoirdupois)
1 kg = 35.27 oz (avoirdupois)
1 q = 220.46 lbs (avoirdupois)
1 t = 0.98421 tons (long-ton-G.B.)

SURFACE

1 mmq = 0.00155 sq. ins.
1 cmq = 0.155 sq. ins.
1 mq = 10.764 sq. ft.
1 mq = 1.196 sq. yd.
1 kmq = 0.3861 sq. mi (Statute)
1 kmq = 247.1 acres.
1 ha = 2.471 acres.

CAPACITY

1 mc = 35.314 cu. ft.
1 mc = 1.308 cu. yd.
1 mc = 264.18 gals (U.S.A.231 cu. in)
1 cm = 220.09 gals (Imperial gallon)
1 l = 35.21 fl. oz (G.B.)
1 l = 0.22009 gals (Imp.)
1 hl = 22.009 gals (Imp.)

TEMPERATURE

Fahrenheit = (Centigrade × 1.8) + 32.
Centigrade = (Fahrenheit — 32) ×. 55.

N.B. - mm = millimetre
cm = centimetre
m = metre
km = kilometre
hg = hectogramme
kg = kilogramme
q = quintal
t = ton
l = litre
hl = hectolitre

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

MARCH 1962

1. - The President of the Republic, Giovanni Gronchi, accompanied by Ministers Piccioni and Segni attends a ceremony held by the Swiss Parliament during which the « Balzan » Award is voted to the Nobel Foundation.

2. - The Hon. Amintore Fanfani explains the new Government programme to the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

— The Hon. Zaccagnini is elected Chairman of the Christian Democrat Group in the Chamber.

— The Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, rejects the reply made by the Italian Prime Minister relative to the Soviet Note over an 18 power summit conference on disarmament.

3. - The Chamber of Deputies opens a debate on the new Government programme.

— The Italian political parties decide on the vote of confidence to be accorded the new Goverment. The Italian Communist Party states that it will vote against the Government while the Socialist Party favours abstention.

5. - The Italian Ambassador in Paris, Manlio Brosio, makes an official protest over threats against Italian correspondents in Algeria.

7. - The Christian Democrat Parliamentary Group in the Chamber of Deputies approves a Resolution expressing confidence in the new Fanfani Government.

9. - The debate on the Government programme concludes at Palazzo Montecitorio following speeches by the Hon. Aldo Moro and the Hon. Giuseppe Saragat.

10. - The Chamber of Deputies expresses a vote of confidence in the Government by 295 votes to 195 with 83 abstensions.

— Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, wife of the U.S. President, arrives in Rome on a private visit.

11. - The Prime Minister holds talks with Senator Attilio Piccioni, the Hon. Antonio Segni and the Hon. Giulio Andreotti, in view of the forthcoming disarmament talks at Geneva.

— The President of the Republic visits Pisa and attends a special ceremony honouring the thirteen Italian airmen killed in the Congo.

— The Minister of Industry and Commerce opens the Verona Fair. Twenty-two nations and 3,300 exhibitors are represented at the 1962 edition.

12. - The debate on the Government programme opens in the Senate.

— The Italian Foreign Minister arrives in Geneva for disarmament talks and explains the Italian viewpoint — controlled disarmament leading to peace with freedom.

13. - The Undersecretary to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, the Hon. Delle Fave, visits Florence to inaugurate the Congress of Authors of the European Community.

— The Italian Foreign Minister holds talks with Lord Home and the Chairman of the U.N. Disarmament Committee at Geneva.

14. - On the invitation of the British Government, the Italian Minister of Defence, the Hon. Giulio Andreotti, arrives in London for talks with Mr. Watkinson. This meeting is part of the normal programme for exchange of ideas on N.A.T.O. problems of common interest to member states.

15. - The Senate approves a vote of confidence in the Government by 122 votes to 68.

16. - The Italian Foreign Minister, speaking at Geneva, explains the Italian viewpoint in relation to disarmament which is very similar to that outlined by Mr. Dean Rusk.

17. - The Italian Prime Minister holds talks with the Hon. Reale and the Hon. Giuseppe Saragat at Palazzo Chigi. Discussions centre round several new aspects that have arisen as a result of the debates on the Government programme and the manner in which certain of the new projects are to be executed.

19. - The disarmament talks at Geneva re-open after a brief pause.

20. - During a secret Consistory held in the Vatican, Pope John XXIII appoints ten new Cardinals and announces that, in future, all members of the Sacred College will be consecrated Bishops.

21. - The Senate ratifies the O.C.E.D. agreement. The Minister for Parliamentary Liaison, the Hon. Codacci-Pisanelli, stresses the economic and social objectives of the new European organization.

— The Hon. Antonio Segni and the Hon. Emilio Colombo officially represent Italy at the meeting of the Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community at Brussels.

22. - The six Foreign Ministers of the E.E.C. decide that Italy shall take charge of negotiations between the European Common Market and the United Kingdom.

— Italo-Japanese talks open at the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs with an examination of trade relations between the two nations on the basis of decisions reached during the 16th. Session of the G.A.T.T.

23. - The Italian Cabinet holds its first meeting at Palazzo Chigi.

— The Chamber of Deputies opens a debate on the modernization of the State Railways which calls for expenditure of about 800 milliard lire.

24. - The Italian Foreign Minister attends Rome's Town Hall to celebrate the anniversary of the signing of the Treaty instituting the European Economic Community and Euratom. The Prime Minister, the deputy Prime Minister and Ministers Colombo, Mattarella, Taviani and Rumor are also present.

— In Milan, the Undersecretary to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, the Hon. Delle Fave, is present at the closing session of the 4th. Congress of the Italian Periodical Press.

25. - The 35,000 ton M/v « Gemini » is launched at Genoa. This is the first time that the new « dry-launching » system is used in Italy.

27. - The Hon. Gaetano Martino is appointed President of the European Parliamentary Assembly, succeeding Herr. Furler of Germany.

— Speaking to the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of the Interior states that local elections in those towns and cities currently under the authority of a Government Commissioner will take place on June 10.

28. - The Italian Prime Minister speaks over the television network on « The Constitution is the guide for execution of the Government programme ». He observes that measures which guarantee a free and balanced development will be adopted.

— The Italian Foreign Minister, speaking at the plenary session of the Geneva Conference, expresses the hope that agreement can be reached on the principle of not using space for the employment of nuclear weapons.

29. - The Italian Prime Minister meets foreign correspondents and explains the fundamental principles of Government policy in relation to domestic and world problems.

— The Chamber of Deputies approves the Railways Bill. The Minister of Transport explains the various projects

hat are to cost approximately 800 mil-iard lire.

— The President of the Republic nands the « Saint Vincent » press awards o winners during a ceremony held in he Hall of Mirrors at the Quirinal.

30. - Senator Spallino, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, convokes the 92 provincial directors of his department for discussions on some of the more important problems affecting this public service.

APRIL 1962

1. - The Italian Prime Minister, speaking at Terni, describes the decisions taken by the new Government since it came to power.

— The Minister of Defence, the Hon. Giulio Andreotti, inaugurates the International Exhibition of the Women's Press, organized by the « Lega Italiana Femminile ».

2. - At Palazzo Chigi, the Hon. Amintore Fanfani attends a meeting between members of the Government and labour representatives for discussions on points mentioned in the Government programme.

— Senator Bosco, Minister of Justice, opens the Conference of European Lawyers.

— The Minister of Bureaucratic Reform, Senator Medici, meets various political exponents and experts in public administration for an examination of the methods used by the West German Government.

3. - The Prime Minister, preparing for talks with General De Gaulle, has a series of meetings with the Foreign Minister, the Political Secretary of the Christian Democrat Party and the Chairman of the Christian Democrat Groups in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

— The Minister of Transport attends the European Conference of Ministers of Transport at Paris.

4. - The Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs return to Rome from Turin after a meeting with General De Gaulle and the French Foreign Minister, M. Couve De Murville. This meeting is important to the purpose of political unity in Europe.

— The President of the Republic is present at the opening of the International Congress on Insurance Legislation.

5. - The President of the Republic receives the Prime Minister who informs him of the results of the talks with General De Gaulle.

— The Prime Minister meets the Prime Minister and Minister of Finance of Luxembourg, M. Pierre Werne, who is in Rome to attend the meeting of the Finance Ministers of the member states of the European Community.

— The last diaphram of the St. Bernard tunnel is demolished.

— The Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Mariano Rumor returns from Brussels where he has attended a meeting of the Council of the E.E.C. Ministers approved regulations on a European agricultural policy.

6. - The Senate unanimously approves new funds for Calabria. The vote is preceded by a speech by the Hon. Giulio Pastore who describes the projects and plans of the Government for this region.

— The Chamber of Deputies concludes the debate on the film censorship Bill.

7. - The Prime Ministers, the Hon. Amintore Fanfani, and Chancellor Adenauer meet at Cadenabbia. Discussions include disarmament and distension. Both leaders repeat the need to complete economic cooperation with full political unity in Europe.

— The Minister of the Budget, the Hon. Ugo La Malfa, visits Milan and speaks about the new Government's projects for further economic development.

— The Italian Foreign Minister attends the closing session of the 1st. International Congress on Insurance Legislation. In an official speech he speaks about the need to harmonize

legislative systems in use in different countries.

8. - The Social Commission of the European Parliament arrives at Verona to examine problems connected with the free circulation of manpower in the E.E.C. The visit will conclude with meetings with the Minister for Labour, the Minister for the Southern Italy Development Fund and the Undersecretary (Emigration) to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

9. - Senator Merzagora and the Hon. Leone, Speakers of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, discuss the joint session of Parliament for the election of a new President of the Republic.

— The Italian Foreign Minister arrives in Oslo on an official visit.

— The Minister for Parliamentary Liaison, the Hon. Giuseppe Codacci-Pisanelli, visits Bari and speaks about the progress made by the European Community.

— The Undersecretary to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Hon. Delle Fave, is present in Rome when awards are made to winners of the « Italia 61 » press contest.

10. - The Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies decides to convoke Parliament in joint session on May 2 for the election of a new President of the Republic. The official announcement is announced to the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

— The Italian Foreign Minister returns to Rome from London where he has been taking part in meetings between the Foreign Ministers of the Western European Union.

— The President of the National Hydrocarbons Agency, Mr. Mattei, visits Rabat and is received by King Hassan II. The King and the President of the Agency discuss problems relative to joint projects between the various companies controlled by the group and Government departments in Morocco.

11. - The Prime Minister speaks to 35,000 smallholders who are meeting in Rome. He repeats the Government's decision to execute all schemes that will improve the social conditions of farmers.

— The Senate approves a proposal concerning suppression of the Mafia.

The President of the Republic and the Prime Minister attend the swearing-in of the first President of the Court of Cassation, Dr. Tavolaro.

12. - The President of the Republic opens the Milan Trade Fair. The Hon. Emilio Colombo makes the official opening speech. Fourteen thousand exhibitors, representing eighty countries are taking part in this year's edition.

— The Chamber of Deputies approves the censorship Bill.

— Ministers Rumor, Trabucchi and Bertinelli make official speeches at the congress of smallholders in Rome. Speaking in the name of the Government, they assure farmers that everything will be done to assist them.

— The Standing Committee on Public Health of the Chamber of Deputies approves a Bill calling for stricter control of production and sale of foodstuffs and beverages.

13. - The Italian Foreign Minister, replying to a number of questions on foreign policy, describes the contribution that Italy has made to the cause of world peace.

— The Minister of Defence, the Hon. Giulio Andreotti, receives a visit from the French Defence Minister, M. Pierre Messmer.

14. - The Hon. Giulio Pastore visits Taranto to inaugurate an interfactory school built by the Institute for Industrial Reconstruction for the training of unskilled workers.

16. - Celebrating « Africa Day », the Italian Foreign Minister holds an official reception for the Ambassadors of the 29 African states accredited to the Rome Government.

The « Osservatore Romano » publishes a « motu proprio » of Pope John XXIII in which he describes the decision to consecrate all Cardinals.

17 - The Senate unanimously approves a scheme for the « modernization and strengthening of the State Railway network ». This decision will enable the railway authorities to spend 1,500 milliard lire over ten years.

— The preliminary report on the provisional budget for the 1962/63 financial year is distributed to members of Parliament.

— The Italian Foreign Minister, the Hon. Antonio Segni, arrives in Rome from Paris after taking part in a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the E.E.C.

18. - The Italian Cabinet meets to hear a report from the Foreign Minister on the recent meeting between Foreign Ministers of the E.E.C.

— Following a speech by Minister Folchi, the Senate approves the Bill on film and theatre censorship.

— The Undersecretary to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs returns to Rome from Paris after taking part in a meeting of the N.A.T.O. Council.

19. - The Standing Committee for the Budget of the Chamber of Deputies meets to hear a report by the Minister, the Hon. Ugo La Malfa, on the economic and financial policy of the Government.

— Pope John XXIII consecrates twelve Cardinals in a ceremony held at the Basilica of St. John in Lateran.

— Senator Piccioni presides over a meeting of the Committee of Ministers for regions with Ordinary Statutes.

20. - The Minister of Foreign Trade receives the Yugoslav Ambassador in Rome, M. Mihaylo Yavorski for talks concerning economic relations between Italy and Yugoslavia.

23. - The Minister of Foreign Trade arrives in Belgrade for talks with Yugoslav experts on economic relations between the two nations.

24. - The Interparliamentary Union begins a series of meetings in the Italian Parliament under the chairmanship of the Hon. Giuseppe Codacci-Pisanelli. Three hundred delegates, representing 41 nations, are attending. The Agenda includes discussions on disarmament.

— The Minister of Foreign Trade meets the Yugoslav Minister, Sergjei Kraiger, to discuss the question of trade between the two nations.

25. - The 17th. anniversary of the liberation of Italy is celebrated today.

— Italo-Yugoslav talks on trade continue at Belgrade. The Italian Minister of Foreign Trade meets the Yugoslav Vice-President, Edvard Kardelj. Both men reach agreement on the need for closer economic cooperation between Italy and Yugoslavia.

26. - The Prime Minister meets the Chairman of the Christian Democrat Group in the Chamber of Deputies. They discuss questions relative to forthcoming parliamentary debates, particularly those concerning education and the economic development of Sardinia.

— The new President of the European Parliament, the Hon. Gaetano Martino, visits the Speaker of the Senate, the Hon. Cesare Merzagora.

— The President of the Republic receives an official visit from the President of Upper Volta, Maurice Yameogo, accompanied by the Foreign Minister, Lompolo Kune and the Minister of the Interior, Denui Yameogo.

— The Minister of Justice, Senator Bosco, receives the Vice-President of the Senior Council of the Magistracy, Dr. De Pietro. Talks concern problems connected with the administration of justice.

27. - The President of the Republic receives the President of the European Parliament, the Hon. Gaetano Martino. President Gronchi also receives the Ambassador of Mali, Mr. Bokar N'Diaye, who hands over his credentials.

— The Soviet Ambassador in Rome, Mr. Kozirev and the Yugoslav Ambassador, Mr. Mihailo Javorski, are received by the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

— At Palazzo Chigi, the Prime Minister holds talks with the Minister of

Public Instruction and the Minister for Bureaucratic Reform. Talks are chiefly devoted to the question of teachers' claims for higher salaries.

— The Minister of the Treasury attends the closing of the Milan Trade Fair. In an official speech, he calls attention to the valuable contribution that the fair makes to trade.

28. - The President of the Republic visits Florence to open the 26th. Artisan Market-Fair. The Minister of Defence is also present. Thirty three nations are taking part in this year's edition.

— The Minister of Health, Senator Jervolino attends ceremonies marking « World Health Day ». He speaks about the human and moral aspects of safeguarding health.

— The Italian Foreign Minister receives the U.S. Ambassador in Rome, Mr. Frederich Reinhardt, and the French Ambassador, M. Gaston Palewski, who has been transferred.

30. - The President of the Republic approves nomination of Mr. Fuat Bayramoglu, Ambassador of Turkey, Mr. Manuel Adeva, Ambassador of the Philippines and Mr. Joseph Shields, Ambassador of Ireland.

— The Undersecretary to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers is present at the swearing-in of members of the Senior Council of Statistics, appointed for the two year period 1962/63.

— The Executive Committee of the Parliamentary Committee on Broadcasting proposes that the voting for the new President of the Republic shall be broadcast over the radio and television networks so that the public may follow the various phases.

ITALIAN RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

Rome time	*Day*	*Programme*	*Wave Lengths*
		PROGRAMME FOR NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)	
01.30–01.50	Daily	News Bulletin, Talk and Records	31.33
04.05–04.25			49.92
		PROGRAMME FOR NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)	
04.05–04.25	Daily	News Bulletin, Talk and Records	25.20
			31.33
		PROGRAMME FOR AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND THE FAR EAST	
10.00–10.40	Daily	News Bulletin	
	Sunday	Talk: Spotlight on Opera	
	Monday	We Want Music	
	Tuesday	Music For All	16.85
10.15–10.40	Wednesday	Music For All Tastes	16.91
	Thursday	Music From Italy	19.58
	Friday	Music For All	
	Saturday	Music For All	
		PROGRAMME FOR NORTH-WEST AFRICA AND NEAR EAST	
10.20–10.40	Daily	News Bulletin and Music	25.20
			31.33
		PROGRAMME FOR THE MIDDLE AND FAR EAST	
11.45–12.05	Daily	News Bulletin and Music	13.91
			16.85
			19.48
		PROGRAMME FOR SOUTH AFRICA	
16.35–16.55	Daily	News Bulletin and Music	13.91
			16.88
		PROGRAMME FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND	
19.20–19.35	Daily	News Bulletin	
	Sunday	Light Music	
	Monday	Request Music	
	Tuesday	Light Music	31.33
19.35–19.40	Wednesday	Neapolitan Songs	49.92
	Thursday	Talk	
	Friday	Light Music	
	Saturday	Talk	
			30.90
18.55–19.00	Thursday	Problems of NATO	41.24
19.00–19.30	Monday	Problems of European Unity	50.34
		NOCTURNE FROM ITALY	
			355
23.05–06.30	Daily	Varied Musical Programme; News 1 a. m., 2 a. m., 3 a. m., 4 a. m., 5 a. m., 6 a. m.	49.50
			91.53

Please note: *Possible changes in times and wavelengths will be notified during our transmissions.*

The three National Programmes of the RAI are broadcast on short and medium waves. Below is a list of the hours of transmissions and the wavelengths.

	Day	Time	Wavelength
1st Programme	Holidays	6.30–0.15	approx. 49.50 metres — 6.06 Mc/sec.
	Weekdays	6.30–14.20;15.15–0.15	» 31.53 » — 9.515 »
2nd Programme	Holidays	9–12; 13–14.30	» 41.81 » — 7.175 »
	Weekdays	9–12.30; 13–23 approx.	
3nd Programme	Holidays	16–24	» 75.09 » — 3.995 »
	Weekdays	19–24	